The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1562.—Vol. XXXV. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—With a view of correcting the evil resulting from parties advertising mining shares at fixed prices and declining to deliver the same, of which frequent complaints have been brought before the Committee, at a meeting of the members, held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., the following resolution was passed, and is in operation from this date:—

"That no MEMBER of the MINING EXCHANGE shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, to advertise shares at fixed prices, under pain of suspension."

Mining Exchange, London, July 18, 1865. W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negociation, through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

ORDERS are solicited for the following shares, for *bona fide* SALE at or under the lowest quotation of the market. PRICES will be given by TELEGRAM if requisite and requested, and preference of sale to the first application:—50 Bedol-Aur, 25 Frank Mills, 10 Clifford Amalgamated (advancing), 3 Great Laxey, 25 Great North Laxey, 2 East Basset, 50 North Minera (20s. paid), 10 Chiverton (advancing), 15 East Caradon, 30 Bottle Hill, 20 Chiverton Moor, 2 Great Vor, 5 West Chiverton, 10 North Roskear, 5 Bryn Gwiog, 30 Bryntail.

At NOMINAL PRICES:—50 South Grenville, 50 Unity, 10 Crane, 50 Lady Bertha, 100 Redmoor, 100 Retallack, 100 Dale, 25 Sortridge.

*.** All COPPER MINES will be favourably influenced by the improved demand for copper, and consequent advance in price. Clifford shares have already risen from £25 to £39 from the above causes alone.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 10 Bedford United, 25s.; 25 Bottle Hill, 16s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 30s.; 10 Chiverton; 20 Dollar Cove, £1; 10 East Lovell, £10; 30 Drake Walls, 14s.; 20 East Russell, £3¾; 50 East Jane, 14s.; 10 East Caradon, £12½; 10 East Carn Brea, £7; 30 East Rosewarne, £3¾; 10 Frank Mills, £7⅜; 50 Great Busy, £3⅛; 50 Great North Laxey, £2; 10 Great Vor, £36½; 25 Harriett, 7s. 6d.; 20 Hallenbeagle, £3¾; 10 Maudlin, £3¼; 50 Leeds 8s.; 80 New Wheal Martha, £1⅛; 50 North Minera, 8s.; 10 Rosewarne Consols; 20 South Lovell, £2¼; 20 South Condurrow, £3⅝; 50 Sortridge, 2s. 6d.; 50 Tolvadden, 5s.; 5 West Caradon, £9; 5 West Chiverton, £75; 5 Trelawny, £17¼.

J. LANE is a BUYER of Drake Walls, Wheal Uny, West Frances, &c.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

25 Bedol-Aur.	15 Gonamena.	10 Sithney Wheal Metal.
20 Bottle Hill.	5 Great Vor.	10 South Condurrow.
20 Bryntail.	5 Gt. South Tolgus.	15 South Darren.
25 Camborne Vean.	15 Great North Downs.	10 South Lovell.
5 Craddock Moor.	30 Great So. Chiverton.	40 South Grenville.
10 Carn Camborne.	5 Great Busy.	20 St. Day United.
60 Castell Carn Dochan.	1 Herodsfoot.	5 South Tolgus.
1 Condurrow.	5 Hingston Down.	5 South Frances.
2 Clifford Amalgamated.	5 Hallenbeagle.	1 St. John del Rey.
6 Cook's Kitchen.	15 Kelly Bray.	3 St. Ives Consols.
10 Chiverton Moor.	30 Lady Bertha.	2 Stray Park.
20 Drake Walls.	5 Marke Valley.	30 Tolvadden.
5 Devon and Cornwall.	2 Mary Ann.	1 Tincroft.
15 East Wheal Vor.	5 South Basset.	20 Vale of Towy.
20 East Bottle Hill.	5 New Rosewarne.	2 West Caradon.
5 East Carn Brea.	15 New Lovell.	1 Wheal Basset.
15 East Grenville.	10 North Crofty.	50 Wheal Unity.
15 East Rosewarne.	5 North Treskerby.	5 Wheal Uny.
10 East Russell.	20 North Basset.	10 Wheal Crebor.
1 East Basset.	30 North Robert.	10 Wheal Grenville.
5 East Caradon.	10 North Shepherds.	2 West Chiverton.
10 East Lovell.	5 North Roskear.	1 Wheal Rose.
15 East Providence.	20 North Minera.	5 Wheal Union.
20 East Gunnislake.	5 North Phœnix.	20 Wheal Harriett.
5 Fowey Consols.	10 North Chiverton.	3 Wheal Buller.
10 Frank Mills.	20 Pendeen.	5 Wheal Trelawny.
10 General Mining Co. of Nova Scotia.	2 Providence.	10 Wheal Chiverton.
5 Great Fortune.	10 Rosewarne United.	1 Wheal Seton.
5 Great Laxey.	100 Rosewarne Consols.	5 West Basset.
25 Great North Laxey.	40 Redmoor.	1 West Seton.
	30 Snaefell.	10 Wheal Margery.

The members of the Mining Exchange having resolved to abstain from advertising the price of shares, in consequence of the frequent fluctuations to which they are liable, Mr. LELEAN calls attention to the above list of shares, which he can sell as low, or lower, than any that may be advertised at fixed prices. The public may rely upon Mr. LELEAN always transacting business at the very smallest margin of profit.

Mr. LELEAN BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

I refer my correspondents to my remarks in page 484 of this day's Journal.

N.B.—SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Great Laxey, Rosewarne Consols, Maudlin, Great South Chiverton, West Chiverton, Wheal Chiverton, North Minera, North Basset, and Snaefell.

Bankers: Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER, No. 4 of which was published on Tuesday, the 18th July, should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving from 10 to 15 per cent. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 6s., 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.

MR. JAMES WALTON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 9, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BRISTOL.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1¼ per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINE AND GENERAL SHARE DEALER has REMOVED from 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, to more extensive and convenient offices, at 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, opposite Great Winchester-street.—June 30, 1865.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. is a BUYER of—

Great Wheal Vor.	North Dolcoath.	Wheal Crebor.
Pendeen.	East Wheal Russell.	Wheal Buller.
Stray Park.	Copper Hill.	West Caradon.
		Condurrow.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 11 years), is in a position to deal in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

40 Bedol-Aur.	35 Tolvadden.	10 North Treskerby.
35 Unity.	5 Clifford.	5 New Rosewarne.
80 Rosewarne Consols.	20 New Clifford.	10 Rosewarne United.
5 Par Con. (offer wanted).	100 North Minera.	5 Grambler.
40 Caradon Hooper.	35 Bottle Hill.	40 North Chiverton.
60 Great North Laxey.	5 Great Laxey.	3 North Roskear.
20 Pendeen.	10 Uny.	2 Wheal Buller.
1 Trelawny.	50 North Jane.	10 Hallenbeagle.
100 Great South Chiverton.	40 Carn Camborne.	

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—100 Wheal Harriett; 200 Okel Tor; 50 South Callington; 15 Chiverton; 1 Minera; 100 Cashwell; 65 Anglo-Brazilian; 10 East Carn Brea; 10 Bryntail; 25 North Basset; 25 East Rosewarne; 1 West Sharp Tor; 50 Wheal Hartley; 60 Unity; 150 South Callington; 30 Rosewarne United; 20 Maudlin; 150 Dale; 20 Gawton; 50 Prentice and Bolivia; 40 Bottle Hill; 5 South Basset; 60 Tolvadden; 50 Roskear-nowith; 15 Great South Tolgus; 100 Vale of Towy; 10 Wheal Crebor; 50 Roskear-19 North Treskerby; 1 East Basset; 50 Santa Barbara; 35 Kelly Bray; 40 North Robert; 60 North Dolcoath; 1 West Sharp Tor; 20 Gonamena.

Bankers: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

Railways.	Banks.	English Funds.
Financial.	Foreign Funds.	Discount.
Steamship.	Loan.	Docks.
Ironworks.	Gas.	Water Works.
Insurance.	Telegraph.	Hotel.
Marine Insurance.	Land.	Irrigation.
Foreign Mines.	Cornish Mines.	Devon's Mines.
	And other public companies.	

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash or fortnightly settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash or half-monthly settlements, at the closest possible market prices of the day.

Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships, Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special recommendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice may be done through him.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

EDWARD COOKE, SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices:—

10 Clifford.	5 Great Laxey.	10 Marke Valley.
10 West Caradon.	10 Frank Mills.	5 North Roskear.
10 East Carn Brea.	25 South Darren.	50 Santa Barbara.
10 Chiverton.	15 Chiverton Moor.	2 Providence.
10 Wheal Grylls.	5 West Chiverton.	50 North Minera.
10 East Russell.	10 East Grylls.	20 Prosper United.
20 Prosper United.	10 East Rosewarne.	1 Devon Great Consols.
5 Nangiles.	1 Wheal Seton.	20 Ludcott.
20 Cardigan Consols (£5 fully paid).	5 New Rosewarne.	25 Lady Bertha.
20 New Lovell.	20 Hallenbeagle.	25 New Clifford.
25 Great North Laxey.	25 North Chiverton.	25 Tolvadden.
20 Bedol-Aur.	20 Long Rake.	20 Crebor.
10 East Caradon.	10 Marke Valley.	10 North Shepherds.
10 West Caradon.	1 South Caradon.	25 Frontino and Bolivia.
25 Bottle Hill.	10 Great Wheal Grylls.	5 Cwm Erfin.
20 Crebor.	20 South Condurrow.	10 North Treskerby.
15 Rosewarne United.	5 Wheal Kitty.	10 St. Ives Wheal Allen.
5 Tincroft.	20 East Grenville.	10 East Lovell.
10 Wheal Grenville.	5 Wheal Rose.	5 Tolcarne.
	10 Great Vor.	20 Great South Chiverton.
	20 East Vor.	

All the above shares are for *bona fide* sale, and preference will be given to the first application.

EDWARD COOKE deals at close prices in railway, bank, and other securities usually dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom if required.

July 22, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

WILLIAM SEWARD,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, JUN.,
18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM WARD,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (23 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines, at close prices:—

	Closing prices.		Closing prices.
Chiverton	£ 9¼–£ 9⅝	Marke Valley	£ 4⅛–£ 4⅜
Clifford Amalgamated	27 – 27¼	North Treskerby	2 – 2¼
East Wheal Lovell	9⅛– 10	South Condurrow	3¼ – 3⅛
East Russell	3¼– 3⅝	Wheal Crebor	32s. – 33s.
East Caradon	12⅞– 13⅜	Wheal Grenville	2⅛ – 2¾
East Carn Brea	6 – 6¼	West Chiverton	75 – 77
East Grenville	2¾– 2⅞	Wheal Rose	23 – 25
Great Wheal Vor	33¾– 34		

GEORGE RICE is a BUYER for cash in the following mines, at the highest market prices. Sellers will please state number:—

Chiverton.	Great Wheal Vor.	St. John del Rey.
Clifford Amalgamated.	Great Wheal Busy.	South Condurrow.
East Lovell.	Great South Tolgus.	Wheal Crebor.
East Russell.	Marke Valley.	Wheal Grenville.
East Caradon.	North Treskerby.	Wheal Rose.
East Grenville.	North Shepherds.	West Chiverton.
East Carn Brea.	Nangiles.	Wheal Tremayne.

GEORGE RICE does not publish his opinions upon the relative merits of the various mines now before the public, but having from very great experience some confidence in his own judgment, he is prepared to give advice when to buy or sell, and in some mines he his prepared to stand loss or profit arising from his advice.

My quotations of closing prices are true and faithful, so the public need not be misled by parties offering to sell lower when they do not intend to supply the shares.

July 28, 1865. Money advanced on mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of London.

CHIVERTON DISTRICT.—A SECTIONAL PLAN of CHIVERTON MINE can be had on application, by post or personally, to Mr. EDWARD BREWIS, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

N.B.—1200 copies already distributed, and only a few remaining.

MESSPS. BREWIS AND LYNCH, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Mr. Edward Brewis of the Mining Exchange), have FOR SALE the whole, or any part of—

250 Welsh Gold.	10 New Clifford.	25 West Jane.
250 West Clogau.	10 North Crofty.	25 West Great Work.
130 North Frances.	5 Wheal Emma.	15 Long Rake.
20 South Exmouth.	25 North Minera (limited)	25 Cashwell (limited).
15 Chiverton.	20 Harwood (limited).	

WANTED, 50 shares, or any part, in East Bottle Hill Mine; apply, with lowest price, "cash," as above.

BANKERS: National Bank.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange).

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Advice (intended for holders) to sell these shares has been gratuitously tendered; and so long as the improving prospects of the mine supply incentives for the designing to become possessed of the rising property of others, and especially of that of the unsuspecting, the adviser will, no doubt, continue his kind offices.

No extra supply of shares, however, has been offered, and, probably, the fact that a lot of worthless trash, unsaleable even at a few pence per share, are, at the same time, puffed up and strongly recommended, has aroused suspicion, and supplied a key to the motives of the worthy and officious prompter.

Mr. HUME takes this opportunity to caution his friends and clients against such counsel, the value of which he leaves to their own judgment. Those who wish to sell will find a good market, and plenty of buyers; and those who are not to be frightened by misrepresentation, will be well repaid by holding on.

Mr. HUME is a buyer of any number at quoted prices—3⅜, 3⅝.

Money advanced on good mining shares.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY.—Prospectuses can be obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of its members, held on Tuesday, July 18, a resolution was passed empowering the Committee to suspend or dismiss any member advertising shares at fixed prices.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, and one of the first subscribers to the Mining Exchange, having every confidence that the public in general, and his clients in particular, appreciate the system of advertising prices to the shares they have for sale, on principle, objected to the resolution; but having regard to the laws of the Institution, for the present, or until the said resolution is rescinded, or otherwise, intends abstaining from directly violating the resolution; should, however, the same be confirmed, I appeal to my clients for a continuance of that support which they have hitherto favoured me with, and for which I have no reason, and I believe they also, to regret, and if continued I shall tender my resignation as a member of the Exchange, and advertise shares as before at fixed prices, trusting that my connection of over 15 years with the management of mines and the market, my large dealings and extensive connection, also the regularity in which all engagements have been carried out, both with the public and members of the Exchange, will be the means of securing my share of public support; I ask no more. My offices being in the most central part of the City, is used as a register for all stocks and shares that for the moment may not be immediately marketable. Sellers of such stock by that means frequently meet with a ready sale, and buyers effect a great saving in commission and amount paid for stock. Not being able to reply to every one of the numerous promises of support received during the past week, I trust that those who have not received answers to their letters will please to accept my thanks, and take it for granted that my determination for freedom of expression and opinion, when based on practical advice, will be adhered to.

The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th inst., are still for sale at prices therein quoted, free of commission:—

10 Bryn Gwiog.	5 Great Laxey.	20 Rosewarne United.
20 Bedford United.	20 Grylls Florence.	30 Redmoor.
5 Cargoll.	55 New Martha.	50 Snaefell (£1 fully paid).
40 Carn Camborne.	20 North Minera, bearing 20 per cent. preferential dividend (15s. paid).	40 St. Day United.
50 Cape Corn. (30s. paid).		25 St. Just United.
30 Dale.		50 West Wheal Vor.
50 Drake Walls.	20 North Phœnix.	50 Wheal Crebor.
10 East Vor.	20 North Frances.	50 Worthing.
25 East Carn Brea.	100 Prince of Wales.	30 Wheal Union.
10 Great Wheal Busy.		

Mr. F. G. LANE has also business in the following shares, and would be a seller at a trifle above the dealers' buying prices:—

	Closing prices.		Closing prices.
East Caradon	£12 2 6	£12 7 6	Marke Valley	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 10 0
East Grenville	2 16 3	3 0 0	New Wh. Lovell.	0 10 0	1 0 0
East Rosewarne	2 5 0	2 10 0	North Minera	0 6 6	0 7 6
East Provinence	0 7 6	0 12 6	Lady Bertha	0 7 0	0 8 0
Frank Mills	7 0 0	7 5 0	South Condurrow	3 7 6	3 12 6
Great Wh. Vor	33 15 0	34 0 0	Tolvadden	0 7 6	0 10 0
East Russell	3 5 0	3 10 0	North Treskerby.	2 2 6	2 5 0
Frontino & Boliv.	1 18 9	2 1 3			

A number of South Carndon Wheal Hoopers and Pollards to be given away, all calls paid. Why are the discerning public to be deluded by allowing such mines to be carried on? Shareholders should attend the meetings and stop the mines, and thereby save the inevitable loss made by continuous calls. There are mines of promise and good indications that only require half the money expended on these worthless things to be brought into a dividend position.

Advances made on mining shares.

Parties wishing to dispose of their interest in mines will do well to communicate with the advertiser, who is at all times in a position to purchase for cash.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's-court to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Members of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Mr. GREENE strongly recommends New Clifford for investment. There is certain to be a great rise in the price of the shares. The mine is situated in the heart of the richest copper district of Cornwall. Mr. GREENE has business at close market prices in—

Nangiles.	East Lovell.	East Snaefell.
Great Wheal Vor.	Reinnie Laxey.	East Caradon.
Frank Mills.	North Shepherds.	Great Laxey.
West Chiverton.	Tolvadden.	New Clifford.
Chiverton.	Par Consols.	Great Wheal Vor.
Wheal Grenville.	Grambler & St. Aubyn.	St. Day United.
East Grenville.	Long Rake.	North Treskerby.
Snaefell.	West Great Work.	East Rosewarne.
Clifford Amalgamated.	East Laxey.	

M. GREENE'S Daily Mining Share Price List, in time for the evening mails (closing prices up to Four o'clock), post free on application.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

MESSRS. BATSON AND SMITH have BUSINESS, as BUYERS or SELLERS of all SHARES dealt in either at the Mining Exchange or Mining Market.

Before investing capital apply to Messrs. BATSON and SMITH, who, by keeping a great number of mines constantly under notice, are in a position to recommend those in which shares should be purchased.

Shareholders, by forwarding a list of the mines they are interested in, will receive immediate information of any alteration in price, and, if required, our opinion of them.

Shares bought or sold at the best market prices.

Offices, 29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has POSITIVE BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at close market prices:—

Bedford United.	Frank Mills.	North Robert.
Bottle Hill.	Frontino and Bolivia.	North Treskerby.
Chiverton.	Great Wheal Vor.	North Basset.
Camborne Vean.	Great Busy.	Rosewarne United.
Clifford Amalgamated.	Great Laxey.	South Condurrow.
Chiverton Moor.	Gawton United.	Tincroft.
East Lovell.	Great South Chiverton.	Wheal Seton.
East Gunnislake.	Great North Laxey.	Wheal Rose.
East Caradon.	Hingston.	Wheal Crebor.
East Russell.	Kelly Bray.	West Chiverton.
East Carn Brea.	Marke Valley.	West Caradon.

T. ROSEWARNE can recommend four mines safe for a great rise.

July 28, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—Investors should avail themselves of the very full information contained in J. B. REYNOLDS's Circular, sent free on application. Present price of shares, £1⅛ to £1⅜.

3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WEST GREAT WORK.—This very sound undertaking has recently been inspected by Capt. Julian, the manager of Great Wheal Vor. A copy of his report can be obtained on application to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, on payment of 2s. 6d. by the applicant.

3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., July 29, 1865.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., can usually find a market for most shares, "almost giving away." Business promptly and carefully transacted. Mines inspected on reasonable terms by the first agents of the day.

Mr. REYNOLDS has business in the following securities, and is prepared with valuable information concerning them:—

East Caradon.		
Great Vor.	East Grylls.	North Treskerby.
South Callington.	Wheal Grylls.	North Chiverton.
East Vor.	East Lovell.	Chiverton Moor.
	W. Great Work.	

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LAKEY DISTRICT, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

Original Correspondence.

"THE RATES," AND THE TRAFFIC MANAGERS.

SIR,—Having had nothing whatever to do in originating the correspondence in the Journal on this subject, it is with regret I state that but for Mr. Findlay having taken the matter up, as an attempted reply to your strictures, and he having, as I conceive, unnecessarily introduced my name, there is now no alternative left but for me to supply some of those details which will corroborate my evidence before Parliamentary Committees of the past session, and also show that Mr. Findlay's attempt to prove that he is not a trader in the sense prohibited by the bye-laws of his company is a line of argument altogether fallacious and unsatisfactory.

If Mr. Findlay is not a trader in customary acceptation of the term, why did he sell his shares in "Field's Mercantile Company," between the time of the first exposure as such trader and his appearance before the Commons Committee? Local tribunals are not held in such repute as parliamentary, yet in a case like this it is possible that a local tribunal such as the Corporation of Shrewsbury may, from their knowledge of the facts, be even better judges than the Parliamentary Committee. The Corporation of Shrewsbury, with their local knowledge, and acting also on the complaints of traders who had remonstrated before I did, unanimously under their common seal memorialised the Royal Commission on Railways to put a stop to the proceedings of Mr. Findlay and his brother officials, copartners with him in the various trading companies with which they did not scruple to associate themselves, even to the length of advertising their names as the lessees of mineral rocks, and which rocks must necessarily be worked in competition with those leased by traders, who, not being officials, had no power of fixing rates, and thereby exercising the control. So much for the verdict of the Corporation of Shrewsbury under their common seal.

The next tribunal was the Committee of the House of Commons, who, after hearing Mr. Findlay and his brother officials who were trading with him, unanimously decided against them. The decision of the House of Commons had to be either confirmed or reversed by the Committee of the House of Lords. The same patient investigation which had been made in the Commons was as fairly and carefully elaborated by the Committee of the House of Lords, and again the decision was unanimously against Mr. Findlay and his brother officials.

Why need I, Sir, again re-open a question already decided by three such tribunals? I accept their decision, and am confident that not only the trading public, but also the thinking public, will accept it likewise.

As your readers have little idea to what extent this system is carried on, it now merely remains for me to subjoin a list of some of the trading companies registered at Serjeant's Inn, in which these railway officials figure as shareholders to an extent of which the outside public have not the slightest idea.

Of course, it must be understood that the subjoined list forms a very small portion of the immense number registered at Serjeant's Inn; but in each of these I do now enumerate I find the name of either London and North-Western or Great Western officials, and in some of them to the amount of which, until investigation, I could not have conceived:—

Wrexham Colliery Company	Capital £	25,000
Clee Hill Dhu Stone Company (advertised, but not registered)	"	Not stated.
Field's Mercantile Company	" £	30,000
New Clydach Sheet and Bar-Iron Company	"	25,000
Ruabon Coal Company	"	50,000
South Wales and Cannock Chase Coal and Lime Company	"	40,000
South Wales Colliery Company	"	200,000
Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company	"	500,000
Hirwain Aberdare Steam Coal Company	"	28,000
Montgomeryshire Coal and Lime Company	"	20,000
Argoed Colliery Company	"	50,000
Worcester Engine Works Company	"	300,000
Minera Lime Company	"	21,000
Sharp, Stewart, and Company	"	400,000
Welsh Granite Company	"	35,000
Birmingham Wagon Company	"	200,000
Gloucester Wagon Company	"	225,000
Railway Carriage Company	"	100,000
Total		£2,249,000

Shrewsbury, July 26. —— R. S. FRANCE.

FALMOUTH SMELTING AND WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

SIR,—Having observed a notice of the Falmouth Smelting and White Lead Company in last week's Journal, in which you state that it has been established for the purpose of making white lead direct from lead ores, I beg to forward you a prospectus of the company, in which you will see it is distinctly stated that the "ordinary Dutch process now universally employed" is to be followed. The patent referred to in the prospectus is, you will perceive, for the purification of metallic lead to be employed for white lead making, and not for the manufacture of white lead itself.

Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C., July 22. J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS.

"NON-EXPLOSIVE" GUNPOWDER.

SIR,—As much interest is now being felt by the announcement of a discovery purporting to be made by Mr. Gale, of Plymouth, by means of which gunpowder can be made non-explosive, or explosive, at pleasure, a few remarks on the subject may not be uninteresting to the public. In the first place, I have to remark that the principle is not at all new, and but for its practical inutility would have been generally employed long ago. The following is the *rationale* of the action, or rather inaction:—The cause of the rapid explosion in gunpowder arises from the facility with which each individual particle in exploding sets fire to its neighbour. Therefore, if a foreign matter be mixed with the gunpowder, its explosive power is lessened in proportion to the quantity of the foreign matter thus mixed, and if this quantity be sufficient to separate the grains of gunpowder far enough from each other to prevent the explosion of one from setting fire to the next, it is quite clear that the gunpowder will not explode at all as a mass, but must be kindled grain by grain. Upon this principle charcoal dust has been used in Cornwall to render gunpowder non-explosive. I know not what Mr. Gale uses, but almost any compact dry powder will, when mixed with gunpowder, render it non-explosive to the extent which has been exhibited before the public—that is to say, a slow-match or even a red-hot iron may be applied to the surface of a mixture of this kind, and only the individual grains of powder actually touched by it will be exploded, the fire being incapable of communicating with the other portions, in consequence of the intervening foreign matter. If this mixture be now placed in a sieve, the gunpowder being granular is retained and its explosive property restored, while the fine dust passes through. Amongst the substances which, when reduced to an impalpable powder, and mixed with gunpowder in the proportions of 1½ or 2 to 1 of gunpowder, will render it inexplosive, are pipe-clay, china-clay, powdered chalk or whiting, gypsum, or any dry earthy powder, black-lead, ivory black (this last, by-the-bye, from the fact that Mr. Gale carries on the trade of blacking-maker, is very likely to be the one which he uses), powdered charcoal, lamp black, animal charcoal, alum, and, indeed, almost any substance not absolutely inflammable, and neutral with regard to its chemical action on the powder, and which is capable of being separated from it again by sifting.

Now, with regard to the test of non-explosiveness. In the experiments which have been exhibited, the gunpowder, with its protecting material, has been operated upon whilst lying in a compact mass, by applying a slow-match to its surface. If, however, the same quantity be placed under conditions which would loosen and scatter it, the particles of gunpowder, not having the same amount of protection, will set fire to each other, and the whole mass will explode. To prove this, it is only necessary to place a small quantity of unmixed gunpowder in the bottom of the vessel containing the non-explosive powder; this being kindled, scatters the non-explosive mixture, and the particles of powder thus losing their snug protection are easily kindled, and the whole quantity explodes as if unprotected. Now, there are circumstances to which masses of gunpowder, supposed to be rendered inexplosive, may be subjected by the explosion of a moderate quantity of unprotected gunpowder, and, therefore, the protection supposed to be afforded is rather questionable. It may be urged, however, that the mixture of a larger quantity of the foreign material may obviate this—granted; but then the increased bulk for stowage, the room and appliances necessary to sift over many tons of gunpowder mixed with equal, or with double its bulk of the protecting material as fast as it is wanted for use, involve not only the exposure of considerable quantities to chances of accident, but the machinery and appliances necessary to accomplish this would involve great risk and danger. It may be all very well to mix a few pounds of gunpowder with a few pounds of ivory black, or any other black or white powder, to destroy its explosive character, and then sift these powders out again by hand, for the simple exemplification of the fact; but it is quite another matter when tons have to be dealt with. Hands then must be substituted by machinery, and this on board ship would be simply impracticable, independently of the impossibility of devoting room enough for the purpose without exposing large quantities to the most imminent risk of accident. By the process, also, about 1-6th of the gunpowder is said to pass through the sieve, together with the anti-explosive material, consequently a few times using over and over again, will, by-and-bye, render the inexplosive material itself explosive.

Again, it is next to impossible expeditiously to separate all the protecting material from the gunpowder, and the presence of any portion of it must interfere with the explosive force of the powder, and render its subsequent use liable to errors as regards range, &c.

Plymouth, July 26. —— JONATHAN N. HEARDER.

MANUFACTURE OF GRAPHITE.

SIR,—I have to announce an important discovery of a new graphite, in the manufacture of caustic soda. It is formed in iron caustic pots, by action of nitrate of soda upon ferrocyanide of sodium, at a very high temperature. It is susceptible of the highest black polish, and is suitable for electrotype, cholera, and other purposes. Mr. Calvert, chemist, Manchester, said it was pure carbon, with exception of impurity accidental. In it are evidences of a new metal, and, when compared with coal, proves that coal is the sulphide of a new metal the same. When this new metal is crytallised, or obtained in crystals, it is the diamond.

Widnes, near Warrington, July 26. JOSEPH JONES, Chemist.
[Enclosed you have a sample.]

SAFETY-LAMPS—"THE STEPHENSON."

SIR,—The Stephenson Lamp has hardly got fair play. It appears to be the general impression amongst those who have not worked with this lamp that immediately it is taken into an explosive atmosphere it is extinguished, but this is an error. Everyone who has used this lamp habitually knows that the effect produced upon it by an explosive atmosphere is simply an elongation of the flame, the pricker is then used to pull down the wick, and the lamp continues to burn—that is, it will continue to burn where the air would explode at a candle, and, of course, an explosion does occur in the interior of the lamp, but the flame does not become extinguished at this point. Of course, there is a point where the lamp dies out, but that is when it is introduced into a dense body of gas. It would be both interesting and useful to know the exact percentage of gas required to extinguish this lamp, but that we are not in a position to state—some of the readers of the Journal may, however, be able to give this very desirable information; if not, we will try to give it at a future time. We repeat, however, that it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Stephenson Lamp is so very puny that it is extinguished the moment it enters an impure atmosphere. It will continue to burn where it is very improper for a man to remain; and, further, a man accustomed to its use very rarely loses his light, even in a fiery mine; and it is, without doubt, one of the safest lamps in use, and ought to be more generally known.

MINER.

COKE MADE FROM WASHED COALS.

SIR,—What I said at the meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, in speaking of the effect on the coke of the coals being washed, was that, so far as my experience went, I found that coke made from washed coal broke into smaller pieces, more particularly as respects vertical fracture, *but* that the coke endured more hardship (carried better) when made from washed than from unwashed coal. I never intended for a moment to lead anyone to suppose that coke made from coals from which the impurities had been removed by washing would be no better than if the impurities had not been removed. W. SPENCER.

West Staveley Colliery, Chesterfield, July 24.

A PLEA FOR MINING ASSOCIATIONS.

SIR,—An observation was made by one of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines, at the late meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, as reported in the *Mining Journal* of July 15, to the effect that particular systems of mining machinery are in use in particular districts, and that discoveries made in one district take a long time to find their way into others. Such a remark, coming from one who, from the nature of his occupation, is compelled to travel over large areas of country, and who must, of necessity, be more or less acquainted with the methods of working in each district, and is, therefore, better qualified than most men to form an opinion, is, perhaps, the strongest argument that could be used in favour of such gatherings as that lately held at Manchester, the objects of which are to diffuse over the whole country, by means of original papers and discussions, that knowledge and experience which have been acquired in particular districts.

It is, unfortunately, the habit of the more cynical and less practical of men to ridicule all general gatherings of the so-called scientific associations. However, they belong to a class of meetings which occupies really and truly a prominent position in the great work of educating the masses, and, although they form a good butt for the darts of the unpractical and the theoretical, they effect the object of their creation—the dissemination of knowledge, which, but for them, would continue to be the capital of the discoverer alone; and in doing this they serve a good and useful end. Now, it is a curious fact that, although there have been for some time past in the Northern and Midland counties of England periodical meetings of mining engineers, the success and advantage of which are shown in the large attendance at them of the mine managers of those districts; yet their value has never been so appreciated in Cornwall as to induce any similar meetings; in fact, whether from pride, jealousy, or bashfulness, it is difficult to say, but it is evident that a decided antipathy has been shown to all attempts to impart that knowledge to others which it has been the privilege or good fortune of a particular individual to acquire; and a great slight has been paid to all those who, sacrificing often personal considerations to the public weal, have attempted to institute such gatherings. Certain it is, the Cornish miners cannot say the opportunity has not been afforded them of exchanging those experiences, the publication of which would be no loss to the discoverer, whilst it would, probably, be of incalculable benefit to some less fortunate neighbour, for they, the miners, have been invited at the oft-repeated meetings of the Cornwall and Devon Mining Association to give some account, either in addresses or written papers, of any new idea they have had, or invention they have successfully carried out. Some will, no doubt, say, in reply to these remarks—We do not want to know what other people are doing, we can manage our own bal very well. To such it is only necessary to say—May you grow wiser as you grow older; for to upset the conceit which prompts such a remark is, as experience teaches, quite impossible. To those, on the other hand, who say the accusation of jealousy is unfounded, for everyone is anxious to help his neighbour, when "One and All" is the common motto, your reply may be very true, but cannot you see that in days like these of competition, if you come forward and discuss publicly your ideas, you could lose nothing, whilst you would, probably, gain much. An instance has lately occurred, which may be taken to illustrate the advantage of meetings of mine agents in Cornwall. The manager of one of the largest and most successful mines near Camborne stated at a meeting that, by adopting a certain form of buddle, he had effected a great saving in the cost of tin dressing. The more enterprising Cornish miners were all alive at this assertion, and invited a description of the new buddle. The manager, in all politeness, declined the proposal, but begged all who were interested to inspect the dressing-floors of the mine. Many will, no doubt, respond, by visiting the mine, but many will be unable to do so, and to such a description might be as valuable as a personal inspection; and a discussion on the merits of the new buddle would to every miner be most interesting. Whether the manager of the said mine is the discoverer of the machine is of no moment, and the spirit which has prompted the somewhat unfair accusations made against him in this matter is certainly bad, for in drawing attention to the novelty, it was openly stated by him that the idea was a borrowed one. Could, however, a better example of the great general good to be effected by discussion be afforded than this one of the new buddle? Numerous are the forms of this machine already in use in Cornwall, and here is a new one just introduced, of which no one knows anything. The question of buddling is one of paramount importance to the tin miner, and is one on which, next to that great question, the degree of fineness to which a tin ore shall be stamped, there is a greater diversity of opinion than on any other. How extremely useful and interesting would be, then, a discussion by practical men of all the kinds of buddles now in use. Mining engineers in the North of England are not too proud to attend meetings of their mining associations; nor do they seem, from the freedom of their communications, so jealous of one another as to hug their knowledge to themselves; nor, lastly, do they lack the pluck to admit their own shortcomings. It was most interesting to see the energy and spirit with which, at the late Manchester meeting, the engineers entered on the question of the merits of all kinds of ropes and chains for winding purposes—a point, by-the-bye, on which no two Cornish miners agree. Each agent cannot work out the question for himself; and it being in the interest of all connected with his mine that he should adopt the best plan, and learn what his neighbour agents think on the matter, such information could not be more beneficially acquired than at one of those periodical gatherings of the Cornwall and Devon Mining Association; and at these meetings may there in future appear a larger number of mine agents than heretofore, and may they discuss rather practical questions than the wild theoretical ones already attempted.

CORNUBIA.

RAISING WATER FROM MINES.

SIR,—You state that at the recent meeting at Manchester of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers reference was made to Bastier's Chain Pump, but that the principal point connected with the pump—the contracted portions of the tube—was not mentioned. Now, having been present at the meeting, will you permit me to state that the reason of the merits of the pump not being full discussed was, that immediately the pump was mentioned, twenty persons present declared, in a sort of stage whisper, that the pump was well known. But I venture to say that no one in the room had any idea that the contracted portion of the tube was an important feature in the invention, or that any such question as that raised by your article was involved in the pump. I really begin to think that the pump may have some points worth discussing, although I have hitherto objected to it, supposing it to have the ordinary character of chain-pumps as we generally know them.

I remember once, in the course of conversation with Mr. A. Ross, of the Shipcote Colliery, that he expressed himself very favourably towards the pump, and appeared to wish me to give it a trial; but I must admit that I took no further notice of the matter. I can now well imagine that if the contracted portions were placed not more than 50 feet apart, there might be some such action as suggested in your report—that the column of water would be raised (to use a popular expression) in a dozen different pieces, instead of in a solid body, pressing upon the lower discs of the pump; or, in other words, that the arrangement which Bastier has invented would really have the effect of equalising the pumping action throughout the entire length of the ascending column of discs.

The idea that in Bastier's pumps the tight-packing discs would have the power of so many pistons, always working in one direction, and without backstroke, is certainly as novel as the distribution of the weight of the column of water in the tubes, and it is a suggestion which undoubtedly appears to have some force; but I should be glad to learn whether Mr. Ross or Mr. Lechman, or any other gentleman who has seen the pump in actual operation, has observed anything which seems to justify the opinion. I believe a large number of the members of the institute would like to hear a paper read upon the pump in question, in order that its peculiarities and merits, if any, may be fully brought forward.

Newcastle, July 25. J. J. J.

ALLOYS OF MANGANESE.

SIR,—Would you kindly publish the following two counter-pieces from Mr. Musbet, as my reply to his letters:—

LETTER OF MR. ROBERT MUSHET, OF JUNE 14, 1865:—

I quite understand why Mr. Simon does not wish to make an alloy with excess of manganese. It is because he well knows *such an alloy would be speedily reduced by the action of the atmosphere to the state of an impalpable white powder, so well described by my late father.*

LETTER OF MR. ROBERT MUSHET, OF JULY 18, 1865:—

I have never said that manganese was reduced to a white powder by the action of the air, nor did my father ever make such an assertion.

I thank you for your patience in according so much of your valuable space to this discussion. —— HENRY SIMON.

SODIUM VERSUS GOLD.

SIR,—There are few matters more perplexing to any candid writer than to either condemn or approve of any new theory; for the attempt to disagree, or find fault, with any real or fancied improvement, there are people so foolish as to suppose it is so done out of jealousy, or to detract from the merits of the novelty; and if they approve of any new system, there are others equally as silly as to suppose the writer is paid for so puffing, or what not. So that in many cases silence not only makes a wise head, but often saves that head from noticing many ill-natured remarks, which is one reason why I seldom trouble myself with the affairs of others; and yet what is the test for truth but sound argument, adduced by different opinions? Why, your public Journal would be useless as a disseminator of practical facts did it not fearlessly and fairly show the results of different processes, and not to take for any axiomatic rule that which hath never been controverted, as the utility of most hints lie in their practical adoption; not that every writer is bound to publish his innermost secrets, to injure his own future projects. For if any labour is not worth its hire, then such knowledge is of no practical utility; but when certain persons show their own observations, and ask for information, it cannot offend them by a few cursory remarks, as in one letter are the names of no less than three well-known experimentalists. Mr. Crookes proposes one thing; Mr. Rendwin acts upon it, by using 1-100th part of sodium; while Mr. Beal says 1-2000th part of sodium added to the mercury is amply sufficient, and that its cost is *less* than 1d. per ton of quartz mercurialised, so that he finishes his letter by proclaiming Mr. Crookes' discovery to be of unquestionable great value to gold extractors; and yet he just before admits the whole question of the fouling of the mercury when used for amalgamation requires a much more careful chemical examination than it hath yet received. Therefore, if any local operators, or others, will but take the trouble to first place in any amalgamator a certain quantity of pure mercury, and then a certain quantity of very clean washed quartz, that is not in the least aurated, but in its place insert, say, an ounce of native gold, and it will be seen how little fouling of the mercury will occur, and but little loss of either the quicksilver or gold when rectified. Now, instead of clean quartz place a similar weight of any heterogeneous ore not auriferous, but instead distribute here and there a few grains of gold while the amalgamator is at work, and it will then be seen how soon the mercury will show signs of getting sick, from overloading its powers of digestion. Nevertheless, to increase this foulness, now and then insert not only some more gold, but some sulphurets of copper, iron, lead, zinc, &c., when the sulphuretted mercury will prove its weakness by its non-adhesion of its own globules, until physicked by, say, any chlorine, no matter whether simple chloride of sodium, or the concentrated sodium itself, as the action of all chlorine is to first attack the (visible) floating accumulations, so as to render the mercury nearly as fluid and energetic as at first. At the same time, it must be remembered that the active principle of chlorine is not to dissipate the scum on the sulphuretted mercury, but to decompose the metals thereon, which when set free from sulphur, arsenic, &c., must naturally sink into the mass, to be incorporated with the gold therein, so that any excess of chlorine not only dissolves the floating oxidums, but attacks any metal, whether pure or base, until saturated; and if the sodium (or potassium) is in excessive, it will actually react upon the mercury itself, or else combine to form an amalgam. But if there happens to be much bisulphuret of iron, zinc, &c., floating, then the sodium will most probably form sodiuretted hydrogen, or, moreover, a kind of sulphuretted gas, of a very dangerous nature, as can be simply proved by the mercury squeezing together under a broad knife a globula of mercury and sodium, when an explosion will ensue, leaving its amalgam as proof of contact. If, then, it is dangerous in the open air, what would it be when heated and confined with hydrogenated or sulphuretted gases?

Then, again, as sulphur only combines with mercury in the black (protosulphuret) and red (bisulphuret), it can easily be detected whether flowering of the mercury is caused by any crude flowers of sulphur, or from the contamination of arsenical pyrites, blende, lead, iron, or what not; hence it is impossible to suggest any remedy to cure sickness unless the cause of the sickness is known; therefore, local operators should first satisfy themselves as to what causes the sickness of mercury when in use for amalgamating gold, since there can be no more universal remedy to cure the lifeless action of mercury than the dying weakness of men; so that where gold doctors cannot cure their own serves, most masters would show wise policy in calling in those physicians whose experience and study qualify them to undertake that which ordinary observers might not be able to rectify; not but there are many intelligent mining captains, and others, perfectly capable of performing all they may undertake to accomplish. These (the scorn sound advice where often most needed are the greatest drawbacks to useful science, as some men are so vain of their worldly wisdom as to imagine no better measures can be adopted than their own; hence they detest any hints from outsiders. Others, again, are constantly complaining, or asking for advice, yet seldom accept the remedies offered, because they cannot perceive their practical utility; while those who are more ready often jump at conclusions that are only to be condemned in their turn, simply because the real science of chemical metallurgy is so vaguely understood, and which never can be otherwise while the very elements which constitute each metal are erroneously described. Nevertheless, it would be far more profitable in the end for any gold and silver company to truly ascertain both the real nature of their different ores and the best modes of treating the same, as the mere quantitative analyses of any particular ore, or ores, are not always sufficient proofs that such mines will pay for working in the ordinary way. Therefore, even granted that any certain lode will on analysis yield at the rate of, say, 1 oz. per ton, and yet when opened and operated upon on a large scale but a few grains can be collected. Now, whose fault is that? Is it that of the manager or the mining captain, who not only work upon different stones to the assayer, but work on very different principles, and often on none, or at best on some known formula, that might be profitable to some kinds of ore, yet not for others. Hence, should not every sort of ore be analysed separately, but the very components of their matrices, as often depends upon whether the general base is silica, calcia, alumina, and what kind of pyrites, or what not, may be associated. In most, the very dirt itself differs, as these are earths in Sidney and California not found in England, and so are there some ores as well as minerals. However, the main question in most cases to arrive at is the profit and loss; then, in this auricum-finding age, where the most gold is sought to be obtained at the least cost. Would it not be far more natural to first assort the ores to be operated upon, even if all were wished to go through the amalgamators? At the same time, experience hath shown me that some dirt only tends to create more than gain by the small over-get of gold it seizes. At any rate, it is high time that science to be constantly attempting to enliven the *argentum vivæ*, merely to increase the dead weight of the amalgam to be reduced to some legal purity. Now, I [illegible]

an old maxim that says—"If any good thing is worth doing, is it not worth while to do it properly from the first?" Then, why not turn every useful item to some advantage, particularly where Nature supplies the raw materials as cheap as dirt? Then, wherever a sufficient quantity of ores has been properly selected, first operate upon the sulphuretted mass by so roasting as to force the sulphur to sublime, or be condensed, so as to convert the same into crude sulphuric acid, and what not; while the crushed ores should be placed in some bay, or tank, to be saturated with strong salt and water (having some muriate of ammonia in it) for a few days to sweat; after which cover the whole with more water, to be stirred well, so that a great portion of oxidal scums will float away. Next place the saturated ores in the amalgamator, and it will require no other matter than now and then some of the aforesaid acid to sulphate any freed base metal, as cold sulphuric acid will not act on the mercury, neither will the hydrochloric or muriatic acid. So that scarcely anything else but hydrochlorates will be formed, while only pure gold will be amalgamated, unless the base metals should be very abundant, when it would be folly to amalgamate such mixtures, merely to weaken the mercury, and increase the bulk of the amalgam.

In fact, almost every lode requires some peculiar treatment, which can only be properly illustrated by local metallurgical chemistry, and not by newspaper paragraphs, which can only show results and not causes. G. F. GOBLE, M.E.

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL—No. III.

SIR,—The Vallongo belt of schists may be briefly described in the following order:—The chloritic schists, reposing upon the micaceous and gneissoid schists, then the quartzose schists, then the Lower Silurian, then anthracite coal, which has been worked at San Pedro da Cora, and then some micaceous sandstone and impure shales. In these sandstones I found fish remains, mostly Palæoniscus, and others I have not yet made out, but which greatly enrich my collection, already very extensive in that class—Limulus, Beyrichia, &c.; in the coal beds very interesting ferns, and in the Silurian schists Illænus seven species, Asaphus eleven species, amongst which that large one, which ought to be named Gigas, as it may sometimes be found 13 inches in length, Ogygia, also Dalmanites, Calymene, Cheirurus, and Acidaspis, and many others of this family, which I have not yet had time to determine. The interesting species Trochoceras nodosum, of Barrande, and several Orthoceras and Gratolites were present. The Brachiopoda are very abundant in certain spots. Many species are identical with the Bohemian, but to attempt to describe them, or even give a list of them, would occupy more space than you would like to place at my disposal upon Palæontological subjects.

On leaving the Silurian schists, to the ordinary observer all traces of life appear suddenly to vanish, but if diligent search be made in the quartzose schist, a few zoophites and anelid markings may occasionally be discovered. In the micaceous schists I found nothing, but in a talcose joint in the gneiss, after careful preparation, a microscopic fossil occurred, composed of cells which, unlike the nautilus or orthoceras, had no traversing siphonic tube, but each had independent connection with a common reservoir or cell in the centre. These beautiful little remains appeared like small stars, and I would suggest the name Palæoaster, as I believe this to be the most ancient fossil yet discovered, and quite distinct from any form yet known.

Now, turning to the metalliferous character of this belt, I will commence on the bank of the River Douro, and travel northwards. The abrupt rising of the land on each side of the river shows a glorious section of these schists, and the quartzites may be seen everywhere bedding with the strata, and occasionally true veins can be detected traversing the quartzose and Silurian schists. A very strong vein of sulphuret of antimony may be seen about ½ mile from the river, and forms part of the same system which is now being worked further north. Veins accompanying this strong vein of antimony, and in one of the parallels a small leader of antimony had delicate crystals of gold attached, and the quartz assayed rich in that metal. On ascending a mountain close by, the auriferous character of the ground altered as the Lower Silurian schists, rich in Silurian fossils, appeared. On proceeding north, both the quartzose and Lower Silurian schists contain gold quartz, and very handsome specimens have been broken out from the vicinity of the old Roman works at Vallonga. I have deposited two fine ones in my museum. It is a fact worth recording how often antimony accompanies gold all over the globe. In Australia, in Bolivia, in Austria, and even in Cumberland, I have found them intimately associated together; the narrower strings of antimony, parallel to the strong veins of that ore, will pay handsomely to work for gold and silver from the Douro to the Vallonga. On leaving the Vallonga the antimony seems to give place to arsenic, and occasional veins of argentiferous and auriferous lead: and in following the same schists to the north arsenic seems to predominate, principally in the form of arsenical iron; occasional good specimens of sulphuret of silver may be obtained from the backs of worthless quartz veins, spotted with arsenical iron and argentiferous lead, and here and there slight indications of copper, also in several places auriferous quartz may be found, richly tinted with peroxide of iron.

At Monta-cacias the auriferous quartz appears of a bluish tint, like some I have in my museum from the Gongo Soco, Brazil, drooping down on to the River Est. Amongst the shingle occasional masses of river conglomerate may be found, with small round and flattened pieces of gold cemented in it. I brought away a very fine specimen, weighing about 10 lbs., with at least 1½ oz. of gold in it. —— JOHN CALVERT, C.E.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TIN DRESSING.

SIR,—I was surprised to see a letter, in last week's Journal, headed "Improvements in Tin Dressing," and signed "W. Y. X.," wherein the writer impugns the veracity of my old friend, Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath. I say I was surprised, and so indeed I was, and pained, for during the 25 years he has honoured me with his acquaintance so far did his general character seem removed from prevarication, or any approach thereto, that I should as soon thought to have seen him in his old age charged with burglary, arson, or treason, as with that of falsehood. I would, therefore, with your permission, endeavour to prove, not to the public generally, for they, I am happy to say, have known him too long to believe for a moment aught of him but that which is honourable, straightforward, and honest, but to "W. Y. X." in particular (who, I believe the public knows little of, and cares less), that he is what the public have considered him.

Now, as the first cause of complaint is that Capt. Thomas, in his speech at Dolcoath Mine meeting, claimed credit for himself due to another, and in confirmation thereof quotes a part of his speech, which I quote again, it shall have my first attention—"that by the introduction of a buddle which I first saw at North Robert we are enabled to save," &c. Could anything have been more fair—"A buddle which I first saw at North Robert?" The only praise he claims for himself, so far as I can see, is that of using another man's invention, and honestly telling his employers from whence he got it. By what possible means "W. Y. X." could construe such language into praise of himself I am at a loss to understand, unless he intends to say that Capt. Charles never saw such a thing at North Robert; but if it is granted that Capt. Thomas did see the buddle there, I cannot conceive what "W. Y. X." means by saying, "Now, Capt. Charles, would it not only have been fair, but just, to have stated that you had nothing whatever to do with the erections at Dolcoath, but that everything that has been done has been through the suggestion, and under the direction, of Captain Pearce?" Might he not, however, have said, and with truth, that "by a new system of tin dressing which I have introduced at Dolcoath (after allowing the dresser to twice model the floors, and each attempt to save cost proving abortive), we are now in a position to save," &c.

Really this is something new—"through the suggestion and under the direction of Capt. Pearce," indeed! I had an idea that Capt. Thomas and Son were the managers of Dolcoath, but it seems your correspondent, "W. Y. X.," has an idea that Captain Pearce is. Ah! I see, nothing can be clearer. Capt. Pearce first saw the buddle at North Robert, and desired Capt. Thomas, as the under agent or dresser, to see the same erected at Dolcoath. Bravo, Mr. "W. Y. X.;" I thank you, not for the change in the management, but for the information. I shall sell my shares at once. Ah! Capt. Pearce, base perverter of truth, ungenerous filcher of others inventions, you should have told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Who were the carpenters? Who the smiths? Who the founders? And who dug the foundations thereof. You know you never used pick or shovel, sledge or hammer, in connection therewith. Nay, nor even, as was your bounden duty, kept the workmen's days.

As to the next paragraph, in which folly and envy, ever twin sisters, are struggling for prominence, especially that part of it which says "has been flattered into the dreamy belief that he is all and in all," I will let tell for itself, feeling assured that it must tell against "W. Y. X."

In reply to his question, "being the manager of both mines, if you are the author of the invention should you not have bestowed on both an equal amount of attention?" I would say that Capt. Thomas has never claimed to be the inventor, and that the alterations was commenced at Cook's Kitchen before the Dolcoath floors were finished, the trial being first made at Dolcoath.

Now, for the next—"But if you are the author, why employ Capt. Pearce at Cook's Kitchen?" Why, what would be more natural, after Capt. Pearce had seen the whole arrangement at Dolcoath, that he should be desired to see the same carried out there? Then, "was he not solicited by the adventurers to take the work in hand?" &c. Very likely Capt. Thomas is an adventurer.

Then comes the last question—where folly, before superabundant, is here flowing to waste. "If 2000*l.* worth of tin has been allowed to flow down the river at Dolcoath, should we not be told what quantity has been allowed to flow from Cook's Kitchen into the right of Dolcoath, and there been utilised in favour of the latter mine?" Why, Mr. "W. Y. X." I blush to think you own yourself a Cornishman, for how, in the name of common sense, could Capt. Thomas or "any other man," tell how much would be saved before the new machinery was had? I presume he does not for a moment pretend to say that all the tin is now saved at Dolcoath, but that by using the present buddle, which I first saw at North Robert," 2000*l.* worth of tin is now being saved that before flowed down the river; and when the arrangements are complete at Cook's Kitchen he will doubtless tell you how much the new buddle have been the means of saving there.

The last question having been disposed of, I have now to deal with folly reached to its climax, and the last paragraph of Mr. "W. Y. X.'s" precious epistle, wherein he says, "Ah! Capt. Charles, you have honourably acquired credit and renown,"—what, by a system of life-long fabrications, by using the result of other's labours, and palming them off for his own. Ah! no, Sir, Capt. Thomas never acquired his credit that way—to wit, by the introduction of a buddle "I first saw at North Robert;" but the cream of the whole, the finishing stroke, is reserved for the last. "You can, in truth, well afford to give unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's." On my word, I think it a pity he has not drawn a Cr. and Dr. account, showing the balance due to Cæsar. If he hasn't the items I am furnish them, and then let him say what more is, or should be, Cæsar's. If from a boy, getting 5*s.* per month, he was a man elevated to the proud position of cleaning the mine roads at 20*s.* per month, and from thence gradually to his present position, wholly through the instrumentality of Capt. Thomas, besides taking care of the advancement, of the two young Cæsars. I ask if this is so (and Mr. "W. Y. X." deny it, if you can) how much more does Cæsar want? S.

THE TIN TRADE.

SIR,—We often hear it reiterated that the new companies in the tin smelting business have injured the miner by underselling the old companies in the metal market, and thus necessitating the drop of the standard paid to the mines. But what is that little bird in the air whispering as it comes up before the black cloud in the Far West? Is it of any dishonourable proceeding of the new companies?—Nay. Is it of any praiseworthy effort made by the oldest company in the trade to keep the market firm?—Nay. What then? At one of the most critical periods the mining interests have passed through; when those who had fondly expected they had held out to the last had begun to imagine they could just perceive the "peep o' day;" when everybody had good reason to expect the tin standard had found its lowest point; when the metal market was brisk at the fixed price, and all who wished to sell at that price could do so freely, will the miners believe that one of the *oldest* companies suddenly put down both the price of white and the standard price of black tin 3*l.* per ton? Such, indeed, is stated to be the fact; and for what reason? Is it true that a certain person wishing to make a purchase of Banca tin did, in order to frighten its present holders into selling at his own prices, suddenly put down quoted prices, thus making the already over-pressed miner suffer tenfold more than this individual gains in this, I will not say dirty, transaction. Surely as miners it is time to rid ourselves of all notions respecting the advantages to us of the long-established companies. After this, can they expect that our faith in them can be of the highest order? Can they still have the audacity to tell the miners that they ought not to countenance and support all new tin smelting companies coming into existence? Hitherto it has been constantly dinned into our ears that tin might even now have been 10*l.* per ton higher if the old monopoly had not been interfered with. Who will believe this now? Did anyone in the trade but a member of an old monopoly ever do such a thing as this? You may say what you will in palliation—that this is but a trick in trade, &c. But these tricks will go far to stop many tin mines, and to turn many poor people out of employment—when the misery created thereby will not be quite counterbalanced by the charitable deeds of the perpetrators. Such tricks will also (and I opine this will be a more weighty consideration with them) drive much capital out of tin mining, and so dry up the fountain of their trade. It behoves us to consider whether as miners we cannot do something to help ourselves against this monster evil—to guard against the fangs so unscrupulously put forth into our very vitals. Let us see whether something cannot be done to benefit those who bring their capital into Cornish mining. Why may not they secure some of the very large profits now all secured by the present smelters? It is well known that tin, although it may be kept down in price for a time, cannot be kept down to anything like its present ridiculously low price for any lengthened period. It is also well known that at ordinary times the tin trade is one of the most profitable in existence. Hence, those going into this trade now, having the prospect of immediate ordinary profits, and of the extraordinary profits which must ere long accrue from its general rise in value, are pretty certain of appropriating to themselves some of the advantages springing from mining enterprise, so much of which is now monopolised by those who really do very little to foster mining adventure. Any mining shareholders of my way of thinking I shall be ready to communicate with through you, and subscribe myself— A TIN MINER.

London, July 20.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' LAW: SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

SIR,—A special general meeting was properly convened and held for passing a special resolution. Upon the motion being put, some of the members present decline to vote. To render the special resolution valid, must it be sanctioned by three-fourths in number and value of those actually attending the meeting, or of those who choose to vote? and what would be the remedy for those present who failed to vote, and afterwards objected to the resolution passed? ENQUIRER.

[By the Companies Act, 1862, sec. 51, a special resolution must be passed by a *majority* of not less than three-fourths of such members of the company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the company, to vote, as may be *present* in person or by proxy (in cases where, by the regulations of the company, proxies are allowed), at any general meeting, of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given. As the statute says nothing about *value*, so value is of no importance as affecting the validity of votes. As to what constitutes the requisite majority is a nice question of law. The statute requires by its terms that the resolution must be voted by three-fourths of those *present*, &c., and therefore, if the statute be *literally construed*, those declining to vote should be counted. But as such a position would be very difficult, if not altogether impracticable, a Court of Law would probably hold that the majority *present* is the majority *present and voting*. It would be mostly impossible to ascertain whether members who decline to vote hold proxies—a difficulty which can be got over only by construing the majority to be *those present and voting*. The invalid acts of a minority were fully discussed in Gosling *v.* Veley, 4 House of Lords, Cases 679, and though the facts of that case were not exactly analogous to those abovementioned, yet they are so much alike as to make Gosling *v.* Veley well worth a perusal. The question is, whether the resolution was or not validly passed; if so, then the shareholders must recognise and obey it; but if not validly passed, then they may safely disregard it; and should it be attempted to be enforced, and a damage supervene, legal proceedings may be resorted to according to the nature of the injury. The point is one of great practical importance, and upon which the decision of a Court of Law would be very welcome. However, our opinion is that the majority required by the statute is the *majority present and voting*.]

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES LAW.

SIR,—Being a proprietor in a joint-stock company (limited), in which the directors have issued preference shares, I want to obtain a list of shareholders, both old and preference. I have written to the secretary, and have received an evasive answer. Can you inform me which is the proper way to proceed to obtain a true copy of the shareholders as above? An answer through the *Mining Journal* will oblige— AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The proper way to proceed is first to write to the directors, somewhat thus:—"I hereby request you to supply me with a copy of the register of members, ordered to be kept by clause 32 of the Companies' Act, 1862, for which I agree to pay at the rate of 6d. for each 100 words copied, as required by the said clause; and I am prepared to pay you the amount immediately upon being informed of the number of words to be copied." It is preferable to deliver this request at the registered office of the company, and tender money for copying. The penalty for refusal to supply such copy is 2*l.* for the refusal, and 2*l.* per day afterwards; and, in case of refusal, a Judge in Chambers, or the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, as the case may be, can compel immediate inspection. The expenses would be very trifling, and the necessity for ascertaining the names, addresses, and holding of each member in many companies is obvious. It not unfrequently happens that a company is formed with a nominal capital of (say) 1,000,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* each (2*l.* 10*s.* payable upon deposit and allotment together), which carries on business with, perhaps, only 500, instead of 40,000, shares subscribed for; the consequence is that in the event of winding-up, with 12,000*l.* liabilities, the call for liquidation will be 22*l.* 10*s.* per share (in addition to the 2*l.* 10*s.* already paid) instead of 5*s.* or 6*s.* per share, whilst the company is much more likely to wind-up, since it will be seen that its working capital has been 1250*l.*, instead of 100,000*l.* It is usually only companies which are in this state that refuse to supply copies of the register of members, and in such cases both contributories and creditors will be well compensated for the small outlay (say, less than 2*l.*) necessary to obtain an accurate knowledge of their actual position. A short Act is much wanted prohibiting limited companies from commencing business until the full amount of nominal capital is subscribed.]

CAN BUSINESS BE COMMENCED AND CALLS BE MADE BEFORE THE CAPITAL IS SUBSCRIBED?

SIR,—It has unfortunately become so common a practice now for limited companies to carry on business with only an infinitesimal proportion of their nominal capital subscribed, that I believe it would be of the utmost importance to the readers of the Journal for you to publish an opinion upon the following question:—A company is registered with limited liability, and a capital of 500,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each, and the prospectus is duly advertised. The public, however, did not appreciate the enterprise, and only 135 shares were subscribed for; yet the directors allotted and commenced business, the remaining 9865 shares being, 7865 in the hands of the company unallotted, and 2000 (considered as fully paid up) being handed to the vendors, who qualified the directors thereout. Now, I wish to know whether it is legal for the directors to make calls on these 135 shares before the 7865 unallotted shares have been subscribed for, or what remedy the shareholder has who has been unfortunate enough to obtain an allotment?—*Edinburgh, July 27.* SCOTSMAN.

[Our answer to the enquiry of our correspondent, "Scotsman," is that by law a company cannot bind its shareholders if it commence business before a substantial part of its nominal capital has been subscribed. The legal authorities for this position are stated in Tapping's "Cost Book," pp. 22, 23, to which may be added the case of Johnson *v.* Goslett. To guard against the application of the above legal principle, most companies insert in their articles a clause enabling them to commence operations *"whatever may be the amount of capital subscribed,"* and so general is this provision that we venture to think that "Scotsman" will find a similar clause in the articles of the company he complains of. Although the question put can be determined only after a perusal of the articles, still we think that, even with such a clause in the articles, the commencing of business with only 135 out of 10,000 shares subscribed was a fraud on the shareholders, which neither a Court of Law nor Equity would give effect to.]

CARYSFORT MINES, IRELAND.

SIR,—Owing to having been out of town, I could not be in time with this letter for the Journal of last Saturday, by which I perceive that I was roughly handled by the board of management of these mines, at a meeting of the adventurers, held the other day, for having written a condemnatory report (which is now pretended not to have been expected) of Ballinvalley, one of the several mines of the company. The charge against me is that "I said, when at Ballinvalley shaft, to Captain William Roberts and Mr. Devitt, one of the directors, that there was a strong lode, and that it would make mineral at from 25 fathoms to 30 fathoms, but what kind of mineral no man could tell; and further recommended steps that would involve expense to come at," for which misrepresentation of what I really did say there is no ground whatever, and I naturally enough feel very indignant. The same article says, that "in the course of the Chairman's remarks, J. H. Hitchins came in for very severe censure for the inconsistency of his report," which term, according to my idea, much too mildly characterises such conduct as the Chairman and his colleagues would willingly have it believed I have been guilty of. I cannot be influenced by any half-compromising sort of fault-finding, and certainly could not passively treat the very unjustifiable, and, in my opinion, not unintentional misrepresentation in question, which would be to run the risk of its being inferred that I admit the charge to be true. Such a course would be calculated to injuriously affect my character, but doubtless would harmonise well enough with the wishes of my opponents in the very unenviable position in which they are placed by the charge brought against them, of having grievously mismanaged the affairs and wasted the funds of the company, by the selection and too long continued prosecution of poor mines, &c., which being so very sorely pressed against them I cannot help. I have nothing to do with such matters, but I may, perhaps, be allowed to remark that, as directors, they undertook responsible duties, and if they have failed to discharge the same to the satisfaction of their fellow-adventurers (which is too often the case) they should fairly meet, and not endeavour to shirk, the consequences, which would be by far the most creditable course. It will not, however, suffice to simply complain of what "I said when at Ballinvalley shaft to Capt. Wm. Roberts and Mr. Devitt" having been misrepresented, but I must state what really did take place on that occasion, as well as on another, a few days after, when I met the directors at the company's office in Dublin, our conference lasting quite an hour, and proving anything but an agreeable one. First, with respect to what took place between Captain Wm. Roberts, Mr. Devitt, and myself, I have to state that on reaching the mine we began looking at the gossan that had been broken from the lode in the shaft, and after having looked at it for quite half an hour I had some specimens that I took from the burrow broken, as well as others selected by Capt. Wm. Roberts, which I presume he thought presented an approvable character, judging from the remarks he made respecting them, but more particularly his saying that he had seen similar gossan at the Devon Great Consols Mines. Whilst we were so engaged my remarks were few and guarded, it being advisable, not only because of the little time allowed for considering the nature of the gossan, but because, also, my impression was unfavourable. What I said, in a common-place way, was, "It is hot, fiery looking stuff," and "it's a strong looking gossan, as many would call it;" and after going down the shaft and examining the lode I spoke of it in a similarly guarded manner, which is very different to saying "there was a strong lode, and that it would make mineral at from 25 to 30 fms.," which it is alleged I did say, as well as "recommended steps that would involve expense to come at," but which I most emphatically deny. My opinion of the gossan is expressed in the following extract from my report:—"It is too uniformly composed of oxidated ferruginous spar, and too dark coloured, much of which I have seen in lodes, more particularly in their upper portions, resulting from iron in some cases, and mundic (preponderating in sulphur) in others, making a great but deceitful display." I have also said, "the prevailing rock (slate) is not of the right crystalline character, being inert, so to speak, which accounts for the soft, dead, unmineralised elvan not far from the lode." In reference to the deeper prosecution of the mine, it was in the course of the discussion raised by Captain Roberts on the various working points involved that I remarked, "Should it be seen that the water would be likely to so increase in the shaft as to prove too much for the engine an adit level could be brought into the mine, whether or not it would be advisable depending, of course, on deeper developments," which is very different to having "recommended" it. It was not due from me then to say what I thought, my duty, as well as right, being to consider and reserve my opinion until I should write my report, so that what I said would only apply to the mode of working the mine by any persons who might choose to work it, but which I say again I did not "recommend." I do not think, however, that I should object to sinking the shaft a little deeper (had I money that I could spare without being hurt), now that it is 10 fms. deep, with a steam-engine on it, and fitted with pumps and pitwork, all in good working order. This would more conclusively determine the value of the mine than the opinion of the best mining authority. In saying, when speaking of gossan lodes, that they generally produced mineral shallow more or less in places (depending on various circumstances), and certainly the great majority at shallower points than 25 or 30 fms. deep, it was not intended to apply to Ballinvalley, but was merely my experience of true gossan lodes, which is expressed in my report as follows:—"All the lodes worthy to be called productive, whether copper or lead, that I know of have shown their metallic ores more or less in some of their varied forms at shallow points, some (indeed, many) making a good deal of ore, the largest having yielded considerable quantities at not many fathoms deep, and even at the surface in some cases." There is a total absence of either copper or lead in the Ballinvalley gossan, affording no evidence of its having been under anything like sufficiently powerful mineralogical and chemical action. As to my conference with the directors in Dublin, it was, indeed, anything but an agreeable one, as I could not, nor did I say anything in favour of their mines, but spoke much against them, which they cannot deny; and I defy them to say that they heard me utter a word intimating in the remotest manner that I thought there was mineral at Ballinvalley, and that it would be reached at 25 or 30 fms. deep. I distinctly told them that I could not endorse the good opinion that had been expressed of the gossan, and moreover that my report altogether would be an exceedingly unfavourable one. I also said that it was due to themselves and fellow adventurers to call in some other person (the best man to be got), the responsible consequences involved being so serious. The desirableness of this I enforced in such a manner as they cannot but well recollect. Looking, then, fairly at the circumstances, I ask, is it likely that I can have said what it is alleged I did say? I know none of the shareholders, to be biassed, as is insultingly insinuated I have been, and the absence of any motive or inducement surely should be my protection from the injury that is attempted to be done me; but independently of any such considerations, I say, with honourable indignation, that I am as incapable of being unfairly influenced as the Chairman with his 2000 shares in the company, or any of his colleagues with theirs. Lastly, as they say they have a letter of mine which "gives the key to the entire report," I challenge them to publish it. Would they not have already done so had there been anything in it to do me any harm?

J. H. HITCHINS,
Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mines.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY, IRELAND.

SIR,—"An Investor," in his letter, published in last week's Journal, makes an erroneous assertion, which, if not corrected, would greatly injure the market value of the property of this company. From his remarks your readers are led to infer that the directors and their personal friends *alone* are resolved to continue working the Carysfort Mines, "notwithstanding Captain Josiah H. Hitchins's unfavourable report, and the protests of a large body of shareholders." The writer, though "An Investor" he be, cannot be a shareholder in the company, else he would be aware that "a large body of shareholders" are *not* protesting against *working* their mines, but against the continuance of the present management, which they look upon as the chief cause of the failure to the present time, because they see that no part of their mines have yet been thoroughly proven, after an outlay of upwards of 20,000*l.*, and that the as yet only productive mine, Ballintemple, was nearly sacrificed through the experimental engineering during the last two or three years.

"An Investor," in assuring your readers of Capt. Josiah H. Hitchins's merits, need not remind Irishmen of his relation to the Great Devon Consols. Most mining men in our country are acquainted with the history of those mines before they passed into the hands of the present fortunate proprietors, and also with the circumstances of Captain Josiah H. Hitchins's elevation to the merely *complimentary* title of "consulting engineer to the Great Devon Consols. Had I been better informed at an earlier stage, I should not have become a shareholder in the Carysfort Mining Company on the strength of Capt. Hitchins's report made by him on that property, in November, 1849, "for the directors of the Wicklow Copper and Sulphur Mines Company."

A SHAREHOLDER
Dublin, July 25. (Who wishes to see Carysfort Mines properly worked).

THE ST. JOHN DEL REY AND THE TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

SIR,—The directors of the former company, observing a statement in the Taquaril prospectus, to the effect that "the late Mr. C. Herring, when chief superintendent of the St. John del Rey Mine, offered 50,000*l.* for it, but the proprietor having a larger offer at the time refused to accept Mr. Herring's," have addressed a communication to the directors of the Taquaril Company, in which it is stated that in 1838 Mr. Herring entered into a provisional agreement for the purchase of the mines and estates for 21,583*l.*, but that that agreement was not carried out. To this communication Mr. W. Brodie, on behalf of the Taquaril directors, has replied by stating that "after having inspected the copies of documents in the St. John del Rey office with Mr. Phelps, we have come to the conclusion that the provisional agreement entered into by Mr. Herring for the purchase of the property for 21,583*l.* is a sufficient assurance of there being a valuable mine at Taquaril." As regards the offer of 50,000*l.*, it seems that the Taquaril directors have been informed that it was made several years before 1838, and, in support of that information, adduce the certified statement of Mr. W. Lanyon, which affirms that "I was at Taquaril at the time Mr. Herring made his offer of 50,000*l.* for the Taquaril Mine; I well recollect it, and am ready to prove it in any court of justice, on oath if necessary." The Taquaril directors also assert that they have in their possession an original letter from a most respectable solicitor in Brazil, stating that Mr. Gordon (the present manager of the St. John del Rey) wished to purchase the Taquaril estate last year, but that the offer was refused, in consequence of the present vendors being in treaty for the purchase of the property. They also state that the motives of the St. John del Rey directors are clear, knowing that the Taquaril Mine is exceedingly rich, and that when in work they fear their workmen from Morro Velho will go to Taquaril. "Nothing (say the Taquaril directors) has convinced them of the value of their property more than the opposition of the St. John del Rey Company." Now, there can be no question that, taking all circumstances into consideration, the Taquaril directors were perfectly justified in putting forward all they did in their prospectus, while at the same time the St. John del Rey directors no doubt considered they were discharging a duty by acquainting the Taquaril directors with what they knew about the offers that had been made for the property, the more especially as those offers were made by their then chief superintendent (Mr. Herring). As the points at issue will no doubt be further ventilated in the columns of the Journal, suffice it for me to say that,

as a disinterested individual, I consider the Taquaril directors have proved by the testimony they have produced that they were thoroughly justified in every statement they had put forward in their prospectus. —— AN OBSERVER.

THE WHEAL FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT (TAVISTOCK)—No. III.

SIR,—The reader will naturally exclaim, is it possible that with such brilliant results at WHEAL FRIENDSHIP the district should have remained comparatively untried? Strange as this may appear, such, nevertheless, is the fact; at present not a mine is at work on the course of the Wheal Friendship lodes, although there exists right and left of it a field for legitimate mining enterprise, second, in extent and importance, to none in the kingdom. Many years ago a little was done on one of the lodes to the west of Wheal Friendship. A shaft was sunk some 20 fathoms, and a very promising lode cut, when water issued in such quantities that the engine was soon overpowered. The mine—WHEAL BURN—was shortly after abandoned. This occurred when mining was at a very low ebb. To the east is a mine called EAST WHEAL FRIENSHIP, which was wrought some years ago by a London company, and three of the lodes operated on. Each of these lodes produced splendid specimens of copper ore—the northernmost one rocks of ore, whilst from the south lode, in addition to copper, remarkably fine specimens of tin were raised, and 1 or 2 tons sold. This mine was given up a few years ago, at the very period when the works should have been vigorously prosecuted, for more promising lodes were never seen, and the mine had attained a depth—70 fathoms—when a great discovery of copper ore might any day have been made. East Wheal Friendship is again about to be set to work. Immediately to the south, and on parallel lodes, is NEW WHEAL FRIENDSHIP, an undertaking for which a company is now in course of formation. This mineral property, which is entirely unexplored, contains, as before stated, Bennett's lode, now so rich, hard by Kent's lode, which was formerly so productive in Wheal Friendship, and a lode recently discovered. Bennett's lode continues to open out splendid courses of copper ore within 200 fathoms of the western boundary of this sett, whilst the workings in the deep adit, now being driven on Bennett's lode, are gradually approaching it; the adit end is at present not much more than the length of the *Great Eastern* from the boundary of the sett. New Wheal Friendship, therefore, as regards position, will speak for itself. ——— G. C.

PROSPECTS IN THE MARAZION DISTRICT.

SIR,—That the present is a good time for the investor to make a proper selection from the different mines, whereby he may reap a profit of cent. per cent. in a comparatively short time, is obvious, from the fact of the turning point in the price of metals having come, and the very low ebb at which really good mining properties now stand. Among the many copper mines to which I look forward with some degree of certainty, selling in the market at less than half its value, is Prosper United Mines; and, from the fact of its being at the head of the Ticketing List, is not at all a mean criterion, and is, indeed, a more satisfactory report than can be framed by all the mine agents in the county. In the former working of this property upwards of 300,000*l.* profit was divided among the shareholders; and, looking at its prospective prospects, bids fair to pay again large dividends.

Among the tin mines of this district (judging from analogy) several may be mentioned as likely to become great mines. At present I have not time to do them justice, but suffice it to say that Wheal Gryils, which some short time since was selling in the market at 35,000*l.*, was not then opening up so much tin ground as now, the present price being down to about 4000*l.*, or about three-fourths the value of the plant only. This may well be called one of the anomalies in mining. Seeing this mine has sold over 40,000*l.* worth of tin at such a shallow depth (the deepest point being only the 40), being in the channel of rich tin-bearing ground which stretches from the Wendron Mines to the Mounts Bay, including the Great Wheal Vor district, like all the rich mines on the course of this channel, makes superficial bunches shallow; and, although 40,000*l.* worth is a great amount to be raised from such shallow levels, it is a surer omen of a much larger deposit below. The present Great Wheal Vor, when Wheal Metal, produced similar results in the upper strata, and on deeper development has proved the richest deposit of tin ever discovered in Cornwall.

The extreme sensitive state of the Mining Market for really *bonâ fide* mines may be judged from the fact of a small demand on East Rosewarne and Clifford Amalgamated shares (which mines I referred to in my last as likely to have a great rise) having within a few days risen in value, the former 4000*l.*, and the latter over 6000*l.* After my next visit to the Marazion Mines I hope to be in a position to do them justice; and, with your consent, Mr. Editor, to again have the pleasure of drawing public attention to what I consider, and endeavour to give tangible proofs of their being, good, sound, and legitimate undertakings.—*St. Day, July* 25. CHAS. BAWDEN.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL

SIR,—I am again requested by numerous persons to give the state of the weather to be expected for the month of August. Some ask it on account of the harvest, others for their holidays. Referring to my last letter for the month of July, the winds, rains, and thunder-storms occurred in the order foretold. I forwarded a copy of my letter to the Atlantic Cable Company, and I was glad to see they fixed upon the fine period, from the 23d to the 28th, to commence laying the cable. I also mentioned that between the 12th and 15th I expected some interesting phenomena would occur, and the newspapers record the following respecting an earthquake in Styria, Vienna, on July 18:—"At ten minutes to six on the evening of the 13th inst., a severe shock of earthquake visited the town of Pollau, in Styria, and its environs. The shock was felt in a north-westerly direction, accompanied by strong undulatory motion." This earthquake was also felt in other places. The line of this earthquake being in a north-westerly direction fully explains itself, while, had this phenomena occurred from any other point of the compass, its cause would not have been known to me in England. I rather expect a recurrence of similar phenomena between the 18th and 21st of August. I do not say it will occur, because the phenomena is not in exact order.

I do not like the present aspect of things, with the order of the weather entirely reversed, and plagues raging around us. It is now my firm opinion that plagues, like the cholera, first originate in the atmosphere. The atmosphere then impregnates the water and other fluids, and it is through this medium that man becomes the victim. I should have very little difficulty in substantiating this fact.

The weather for the next month, from my London observations, will be approximately as follows:—1st to 3d, unsettled—wind and rain; 4th, changeable; 5th to 11th, unsettled or changeable, with some fine intervals; 12th to 14th, generally fine; 15th to 18th, unsettled—wind and rain; 19th to 21st, changeable; 22d to 26th, changeable, with fine intervals; 27th to 29th, generally fine; 30th to 31st, unsettled. Local thunder storms will occur with some of the above changes. These I have not time to examine.

On the whole, I do not see there is anything to fear from the weather for the harvest. The weather for September will be rather indifferent for the late harvest.—*Throgmorton-st., July* 26. G. SHEPHERD, C.E,
Author of the "Climate of England."

CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) MINES.

July 25.—Mexico: In the 50 east the end is at present suspended, the men being engaged in enlarging the level preparatory to our laying tramroad. The part of the lode we have in the end is about 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which, in the bottom, will produce 1 ton of lead per fathom. From the improvement which has taken place in this end since we commenced driving, we have every reason to believe this is the beginning of a run of ore ground of some magnitude; and as it is in an entirely undeveloped part of the property, being 300 fathoms east of the old or western run of ore, should this end continue productive, which we expect, it will be of great importance to the future of the mine. We are sinking a new shaft about 150 fathoms west of the above end for footway and ventilation; now down about 6 fathoms. The whole of this distance has been through ore ground that will work at a profit. We have about 4 fathoms more to sink to complete this shaft to a shallow level that was driven some years since about 20 fathoms on the course of the lode, from which 10 tons of lead were sold. The present end is about the same value as the average of the drivings. This end has not been yet resumed by the present company, nor can it be until the shaft is sunk below the level. We purpose sinking through to the 90 as fast as possible, which is about 40 fms. below the shallow level. We have commenced to drive a cross-cut from the surface, to intersect the lodes about 15 fathoms below the shallow level, to facilitate the stoping of the ore ground between this shallow level and the 90. This will be called in future the intermediate level. This is a distinct shoot of ore to the one we have cut in the 50 east, and doubtless this intermediately level will open out a large quantity of productive and valuable ground. This cross-cut will also intersect Silver Gill and Dobson's lodes, both to the north of the main lode, which have never been seen in this part of the property. The 90, or deep adit east, has reached the Mexico boundary; it is being driven by the side of the lode. We have 30 fathoms to drive this end to get under where the shaft will come down. The lode cannot be cut through here until there is a communication effected by the shaft, as the air is very bad, rendering blasting, which would be necessary were we to cross-cut the lode, impossible. The stratum is of a beautiful description—decomposed porphyry, interspersed with phosphates of lead, which is invariably the indication here of a productive lode. A cross-cut is being south in a shallow level near the top of the hill, to intersect the south lode.—Old or Western Part: In the 90 west we have four men engaged in stripping down the lode in the side of the level, and opening ground for stoping about 40 fathoms to the east of the old stopes. This ground is standing whole to the 60 for 80 fathoms in length, and can be worked away at a profit. There is a winze sunk through from the 60 to the 90, which produced ore the whole of the depth in paying quantities, and from which winze we intend driving an intermediate level both east and west, which will thoroughly lay the ground open for stoping. We have one stope working in back of the 60 producing 12 cwts. of lead per fathom, and a large piece of ore ground still in reserve to the west of these stopes. A cross-cut is being driven in the 40 to intersect the north lode. We have cut into it about 5 ft., which is producing some good work for copper and lead, but, as we have not cut through it, cannot give its value. A level is being driven east from this cross-cut on the middle lode; now in about 5 fathoms, 4 fathoms of which have been through paying ground; the present end is poor, but we are daily expecting an improvement. There are two stopes working in back of this level—No. 1 producing 1 ton per fathom; No. 2, 25 cwts. per fathom. The 30 is being driven east on the middle lode, in order to open the ground for stoping. The 30 is being driven west to meet the above, which ends are 20 fathoms apart; here we have some good work for lead. There are five stopes working in back of this level on this lode—No. 1 producing 8 cwts. per fm.; No. 2, 12 cwts.; No. 3, 14 cwts.; No. 4, 15 cwts.; No. 5, 6 cwts. There are three stopes in back of this level, on the south lode—No. 1 producing 10 cwts. per fm.; No. 2, 30 cwts.; No. 3, 14 cwts. There is one stope in the back of this level, on the north lode, producing 15 cwts. of copper and lead per fathom. We have 10 men at surface, making and repairing roads, excavating foundations for smiths' and carpenters' shops, office, &c. We have three masons employed building the same. On the whole, the prospects of the mine are very good, and with energy and perseverance the result will be doubtless a great success.—WILLIAM FRANCIS, HENRY B. VERCOE.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders will be held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Monday.

The report of the directors to be submitted states—

Although the profit is larger than that of the preceding year, still it is not so satisfactory as the directors had hoped it would have been; and they are not able, on this occasion, to recommend a dividend. In November and December everything was proceeding satisfactorily at the mines, and the yield of stone ores was for those months upwards of 200 tons. In the month of January, and during the following months, scarcely any ores have been drawn from the old mine, in consequence of continued accidents to the boilers, occasioned by the corrosive character of the mine water, the great drought prevailing having prevented the possibility of obtaining pure water; the result is, as nearly as can be ascertained, that in place of 1130 tons—the quantity estimated by Mr. Petherick—only between 300 and 400 tons were raised each month from that district, the remainder of the produce for the five months ending in May, and amounting to 5373 tons, being made up from the new lode in the great mine. By the latest accounts, this difficulty has been got over, heavy rains having fallen; consequently, pure water is now obtained for the boilers, and as soon as the lowest levels of the mine can be again reached a larger quantity of ores will be brought to the surface. The instructions sent from this country to the head mining captain in Cuba being not to ship any dust ores under 12 to 13 per cent., and some of the cargoes received during the early part of the year having only averaged 10¼ to 11 per cent., the directors wrote to Cuba expressing their strong disapprobation, and they trust that in future no ores of so low a percentage will be shipped. The other cause referred to is the extraordinary fall that has taken place in the price of the ores. The first two cargoes of the present year were sold at 17*s.* per unit, whereas the ores sent to the ticketings on June 20 and the 4th inst. fetched only 14*s.* 6*d.* per unit, making a difference of at least 1*l.* 15*s.* per ton of ore. The reduction in the percentage of the dust ores before referred to being nearly 2 per cent. entails a further loss of about 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton on such ores.

The shareholders will observe in the accounts now laid before them that no less a sum than 30,365*l.* has been paid for freight of ores, and 24,861*l.* for carriage to the railway company in Cuba. The directors are endeavouring to ascertain if some means cannot be devised to lessen the bulk of ores to be shipped, and so reduce these large and heavy outlays. The shareholders are probably aware that for some time past law proceedings have been pending between this company and the Cobre Railway Company, with a view to compel the latter company to reduce the present exorbitant rates charged, and on August 30, 1863, a decree was obtained at the Havana, declaring the contract with this company void, and requiring the railway company, within four months from that time, to present to the Government for approval a new tariff formed upon the model prescribed by the Royal decree of December 10, 1858. The railway company appealed from that decree, and up to the present time have evaded complying with such order. The directors are using every exertion to enforce the Captain-General's decree. The ores raised during the first five months of this year amount to 5373 tons, being 291 tons more than those of the preceding year, of which 4652 tons were dust ores, 699 stone, and 22 precipitate, of an average, as nearly as can be ascertained, of 12½ per cent.; and those already sold have realised 15*s.* per unit. The smelting-works have been regularly carried on, and during the five months 637 tons of regulus have been made, being 285 tons in excess of the quantity made last year, and as far as sold are of an average percentage of 25½ per cent.

The mines are now being well supplied with labourers, coals, and other articles, and the difficulties with regard to the boilers being overcome, a much better produce is expected for the future, the head captain holding out hopes of raising 1400 to 1500 tons monthly; the latest accounts from the mines state that the falling off before referred to must not be attributed to any decline in the orey character of the lodes, as the area of orey ground available in the north and south lodes in the old mine is fully as large and orey throughout as when Mr. Petherick was in Cuba, and that the returns, if not realised, remain in reserve. As to the available orey ground at present existing in the old mine, and actually in sight, Capt. Stephens estimates it, at least, at three years' work, and when the sump-shaft is down to the 200 fms., and holed to the north lode, two years more may be added; this, of course, is exclusive of the discovery of the new lode in the great mine. The new shaft at this mine is now sunk from the surface to within a few feet of the 17. The new Trevince pertenencia is stated to be receiving preliminary attention, but to clear out an old mine, and properly secure it is a work of some time. Capt. Stephens is of opinion, judging from its position and indications already developed, that it will eventually prove to be a very valuable addition to the company's property, and, as soon as the places are cleared, proceedings will be taken to lay out a proper plan for its steady development.

At the Gitanilla, a mine totally distinct from the foregoing, and where the south and middle lodes can be traced on the surface, nothing further has lately been done, in consequence of the heavy works at the other mines occupying the entire time of the labourers of the company, but at the first favourable opportunity the explorations in this quarter will also be resumed.

Mr. Ferrer, the company's principal agent in Cuba, is now present, and will be happy to afford any information that may be required.

On the present occasion the shareholders will have to elect a director in the place of Mr. George Whitmore, resigned, and also an auditor in the room of Mr. Henry Druce, also resigned. For the office of director Mr. Henry Druce is the only candidate, and for that of auditor Mr. William Henry Challis. At the close of this meeting ballots will take place for these elections.

ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine, on July 20. A large number of the Cornish adventurers were present, but only the two members of the London portion of the committee as out-shareholders. The proposition confirming the resolution passed at the last general meeting (March 20)—"That all materials amounting to 50*l.* or upwards should be tendered for"—met with a most strenuous opposition, there being no Cornish adventurer present in favour of the resolution, but which was carried upon a poll being demanded by 1745 votes against 1316.

The CHAIRMAN said he was authorised to state that Mr. John Michael Williams (one of the lords) had sent him his proxy, with the request that it should be used for the carrying of this resolution, and that he recommended that the lords should give up the dues during pleasure.

We understand that in consequence of the passing of this resolution, applications to supply certain materials to these mines have been made, which will result in a very important saving in cost and quantity.

Several propositions were made, and successfully opposed.

It was stated that the out-shareholders had done all in their power, by their money and endeavours, to make the mines remunerative; but they had come to the conclusion that it would be necessary for the future to adopt the present course, giving the Cornish adventurer the preference of supplies where the price and quality were the same as could be obtained by other parties.

Capts. Cock, Gilbert, Oates, and Baundy, in their report, say—"Since the last meeting we have taken out and repaired one of our boilers at Bissoepool, put in at surface tramrods from the different shafts to the stamp-floors, which has effected a saving in labour and carting of 15*l.* per month; and have driven and sunk in our levels 138 fms. 4 ft. 19 in., which is a little more than was opened up in the preceding four months; and although our discoveries have not been so important as we expected, yet we are glad to say that our bottom levels at Oppie's have very much improved, and, judging from their present appearance, we may expect a good run of tin ground. We have 35 pitches working on tribute, ranging from 11*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* in 1*l.* Our summen are doing all the necessary work as fast as possible, to enable us to sink Oppie's shaft below the 194 fm. level. We have commenced to improve our tin dressing-floors, which we estimate will cost 350*l.*, and will, we think, effect a saving of 35*l.* per month."

NORTH SHEPHERDS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, yesterday,—Col. ROWLEY in the chair.

Mr. E. J. COLE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of account made up to the end of May showed a debit balance of 638*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

July 28.—The engine-shaft is sunk nearly to the 40 fm. level; the lode is principally composed of flookan and mundic. The 30 fathom level is driven west of engine-shaft 42 fms.; the last 12 fms. have been driven in silver-lead ore, the lode varying in value from 3*l.* to 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in the end is quite as good as we have seen it, and as this end is getting into the dip of the bunch in the level over, we expect a richer lode by extending this 30 fm. level further west. The 20 fm. level is driven west under Rye's shaft, which is 78 fms. west of the engine-shaft; the last 50 fms. have been driven through some good bunches of lead ore. We shall now rise against Rye's shaft, and when the said shaft is holed to the 20 fm. level we shall be in a position to stope the back, and raise lead for the market. We hope to effect this communication in about five or six weeks from this date. In sinking the flat-rod shaft below the surface, we cut a new lode of great promise, and after the shaft (Rye's) is completed to the 20 fm. level, we purpose driving a cross-cut south to intersect the new lode. Rye's shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the adit, and the lode contains gossan, lead, and mundic—improving as we get down. In the adit end, driving east of Richards' shaft, the lode is improved; but our great prospect is in cutting two other lodes in driving 50 fathoms, which will occupy about six or seven months. One of the said lodes contains the richest gossan I have ever seen in the East Wheal Rose district, and I have confidence that when cut in the adit lead will be found. We have commenced dressing the ores now at surface, and we shall continue regularly to produce ore. I am desirous to call your attention to the propriety of erecting a 30-feet water-wheel near the western boundary, where there is a good supply of water, and it could be fixed to command all the water in the flat-rod shaft for 40 to 50 fms. deep; this would be a cheap power, and in the expenditure it would not cost much more to erect than the rods and bobs from the engine; further, it would materially relieve our pumping-engine, saving all its power for depth, which it is capable of sinking the mine 100 fms. below the adit level—that is, with the aid of the water-wheel. In conclusion, allow me to observe, that at no time since we have begun to work has the prospects of the mine been so good as at present, and you may be assured that when Rye's shaft is holed to the 20 fm. level we shall be able to put men to break silver-lead ores to great advantage.—THOMAS RICHARDS.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.

Mr. PINNER enquired if, so far as the 20 and 30 fm. levels had been driven, a good lode had been found?——Capt. RICHARDS replied that in both levels there was a lode in places worth from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per fathom, which could be taken away at about 25*s.* per fathom. His impression was that, by extending the 30 fm. level, good paying ground would be found. There was, also, some pretty stuff in the 20; indeed, nearly all the bunches in that district held up nearly to adit.

Mr. W. TREGELLAS wished to know if there was anything to value in the back of the 20 fm. level?——Capt. RICHARDS said the whole of the back of the 20, for 50 fms. long, varied in value from 3*l.* to 5*l.* per fm. Not only was the lode very congenial for the production of lead, but the "country" was also a pretty channel of ground. Having been one of the lord's agents while East Wheal Rose was at work, he had had ample opportunities of seeing that mine, and all he could say was that, although he had seen richer lodes in that mine, he had never seen a prettier one than that in the 20 and 30 in North Shepherds. He firmly believed that in the 40 something good would be met with, for it was altogether in the right character of the country. Although they had in the mine a very good iron-course, which could, no doubt, be worked at a very good profit, he should advise the shareholders to confine their operations, at any rate for the present, to the works now in progress. There were already upon the surface some 80 or 90 tons of lead ore, which, when dressed, would probably return from 10 to 15 tons of lead, worth, probably, about 17*l.* per ton. After Rye's shaft had been communicated the returns ought to pay about half the working cost, which was about 30*l.* per month. If that could be done in the first month after the shaft had been made, they might look forward to a better result the following month.

Mr. PINNER asked if Captain Richards had any doubt about the ultimate success of the mine?——Captain RICHARDS said his opinion was that if there was a lead mine in the district it was North Shepherds.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired when the 40 fathom level would be commenced?—Capt. RICHARDS said that level would be commenced during the next week—the ground there was quite as easy as at the upper levels, and could be driven for 40*s.* per fathom.

The report was then adopted, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

After some discussion, Captain Richards was empowered to purchase a suitable waterwheel, as referred to in his report. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been more active this week, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted, and wholly independent of that in connection with the usual fortnighly account, which took place to-day. The demand for many of the dividend, as well as progressive, mines has improved, and will have a tendency to advance the price, especially now that there is a probability of having a better price for copper and tin.—WHEAL SETONS have been in request, and several transactions effected.—CLIFFORDS have been largely dealt in, and prices advanced slightly—BULLER AND BASSET are in better demand, the former at higher rates.—EAST BASSETS are sought for, but not very actively.—WEST CHIVERTONS have shared in the transactions of the week, and maintain their price.—CHIVERTONS have been in good request, and several transactions effected at higher rates.—FRANK MILLS have been quoted lower, but there are buyers at maximum prices.

EAST ROSEWARNES have been done at lower rates, whilst those for cash cannot be obtained. The quotations are weaker, although the mine has improved.—EAST CARADON BREAS have been done at minimum quotations.—SOUTH CONDERROWS are not quite so active, but prices are apparently firm.—EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL GRENVILLE have been dealt in, but not so eagerly.—GREAT LAXEYS have changed hands at quoted prices—some large transactions are reported.—GREAT NORTH LAXEYS have been enquired for, at minimum rates, but the dealings do not appear numerous.—NORTH TRESKERBYS have been enquired for, and dealt in at present quotations.—NORTH ROSEKAR and NORTH CHARITY are rather quiet.—WHEAL ROSE shares are being dealt in without any improvement in price.—HALLENBEAGLE and GREAT NORTH DOWNS are enquired for, at market rates.—GREAT BUSYS are rather quiet, though firm.—GREAT VORS have been, and continue, in good demand, at advanced rates; and, from the extraordinary discoveries at the mine, likely to advance.—EAST LOVELLS have slightly improved, and are freely dealt in.—KITTY (St. Agnes) have been done at market prices.—ROSEWARNE UNITED and ROSEWARNE have been in request, at buyers' figures.—TRENCROMS are also dealt in at nominal figures.

EAST CARADON.—The 80 west has slightly fallen off this week, but the ends, in the aggregate, have improved, and are worth more than for the last five weeks. The cunnier in the 70 east, is worth 5*l.* per fathom; the 80 east, 10*l.*; the 80 west, 15*l.*; the 90 east, 10*l.*; the 90 west, 5*l.* per fm. The 80 east, on the south lode, 5*l.* per fm.

WEST CHIVERTON continues to open out extraordinarily well, and daily increasing the reserves. The 90 end east has very much improved, and now worth over 100*l.* per fm.—*i. e.*, Williams's and Valpy's lodes together. The 120 west is worth 120*l.* per fathom, and all other places fully maintain their late improvements.

At CHIVERTON the operations are progressing very satisfactorily, and the water, which is now drained to the 84, may be expected to be cleared by next week, the deepest point being 86 fms., when the value of the lode in the bottom will be ascertained. And it will prove more gratifying if the assertion of a well-known agent be confirmed—"that when the mine last worked he himself worked on a lode in back of the 86 worth 100*l.* per fathom." This, I believe, is Williams's lode, now so rich in West Chiverton.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS is looking far better than for some short time since, and the prospects generally are of an improving character. The lode in King's shaft, below the 75, is worth 8*l.* per fm.; the winze below the 75 west is worth 10*l.* At Sleggan's shaft the lode in the bottom is worth 25*l.* per fm.; the 70 west is looking highly promising, and the same level east is worth 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm.; the winze is valued at 18*l.* per fm. The 60 west has improved, both in character and value, and, for the portion carried, is worth 15*l.* per fm.

WEST TRELAWNY.—The progress making at surface is satisfactory and substantial, leaving no doubt as to the prosperity and permanency of the undertaking. Whilst the requisite buildings, &c., are being erected there is no time lost in the opening of the several well-known lodes seen at surface. In costeaning, they have discovered this week a large and powerful lode, strongly impregnated with copper ore and mundic, and of that character which seldom fails in making a productive lode in depth.

PEDN-AN-DREA is represented to have further improved in several important places. In the north cross-cut in the 100 they have intersected a very productive lode, and so far worth full 12*l.* per fm.; the point of intersection being near the cross-course, there is every probability of a great improvement both in size and value as they get beyond its influence. The discovery of copper ore in the 47 is likely to become permanently productive, inasmuch as they have met with similar branches in the 100 cross-cut, consequently these points will be more fully developed. At Cobbler's shaft there has been several improvements, some of which are likely to lead to very valuable results, so that taking the mine with its recent discoveries and general prospects, it has not looked more encouraging for a long time since than at the present.

WHEAL SPARNON has improved in several important points, and from present appearances there can be very little doubt of this mine becoming a productive and permanent paying one. They have now cleared down to the 60, and the lode where seen is a large one, of a highly promising character, and worth 1½ ton per fm. The new lode is looking well, as well as other places, and there is every probability, from general appearances, that some great discovery will shortly take place here.

WHEAL UNY.—The run which took place here a short time since has been cleared, and all the men in their places. The mine is looking well, and continues to hold out much promise, although no change has taken place for the last few weeks. The 120, east and west, are worth together about 25*l.* for tin; and the 110, east and west, full 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the incline is valued at from 16*l.* to 17*l.* per fm., whilst all other places are looking very promising.

EAST ROSEWARNE continues to look remarkably well, with a more improved appearance generally; the lode in the 85, east of Hallett's shaft, which became slightly disordered about a fortnight since, is assuming its wonted character, and is now worth 14*l.* per fm.; and the same level west is looking more promising, approachings at first the ground gone down from the level above. The winze below the 75 west is worth 25*l.* per fm. before it became disordered, and is now improving to the same value. The lode in King's shaft, sinking below the 75, is worth 14*l.* to 15*l.*; the 75 west is worth 15*l.*, and looking well for greater improvement; the 75 east is coming into orey ground. All other places are looking well.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The extraordinary discoveries recently made here continue to look well, and fully maintain their value and appearance. Although the course of tin laid open in the winze below the 162 has been valued at from 700*l.* to 800*l.* per fm., I am assured, by most excellent authority, that it is worth 900*l.* per fm. The reserves are accumulating to an astonishing degree, for the returns made are under a fourth part of their discoveries. Roughly calculating the 14 or 15 ends driving, their value is not far short of 1750*l.* per fm. in the aggregate; whilst the tin ground from the 147 to the 194 must be of an enormous amount, and still opening out as valuable as ever—indeed, Wheal Metal lode never presented so great and important appearances before.

BASSET AND GRYLLS.—The prospects of this mine have greatly improved, showing every probability of becoming a permanent dividend property. The extensive operations which are being carried on are opening out long runs of tin ground, which can be taken away at a fair profit, and the further development of several important points towards which attention is being directed will, when completed, give a new and encouraging view to a gratifying result. The profits for the past quarter are shown at 734*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; a steam-whim, &c., amounting to 430*l.*, has been purchased, and 222*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* carried forward to the credit of the next account, so that at the next meeting a dividend may be looked for.—ROSEWARNE is reported to have improved, but more particularly in the 84, west of Beckford's, where the lode is stated to be worth full 80*l.* per fm., and from its general character, a further improvement is probable, as well as the permanency of the discovery.

CENTRAL MINERA.—The prospects here are very encouraging, especially from the position of the mine, and its proximity to the "Twelve Apostles" be taken into account, from whence some valuable lead ground has been laid open and large returns made, the character of the lodes being precisely the same, and dipping east into this sett. The lode in the 20 west is yielding 1 ton of lead per fm., and there is a good lode in back of the 25, at Edgeworth's shaft. There are several important points to come off shortly, which, when effected, will increase the returns of lead; between 5 and 6 tons are expected to be raised during the present month.

BRYN GWIOG.—This mine has improved very much of late, and is now working in a fair profit, which will be increased as the orey ground is laid open. There are several important points to come off, towards which great attention is directed, and should they all prove as productive as anticipated, of which there appears every probability, this mine will become one of the best in the district. The great points referred to are the development of the engine-shaft, the 102 and 75 fm. levels east, and the cutting of the lode at Michell's shaft.

JAMES LAKE.

From Mr. WILLIAM LEILEAN:—Although the depression in prices continues in both stocks and shares, there is, undoubtedly, a better tone beginning to manifest itself in the markets, and more disposition to do business, which, with such prospects as we have of a fine harvest, and such assurances of the absence of all causes of serious political disturbance, both at home and abroad, can scarcely fail to develope themselves as the autumn approaches. The Mining Share Market is certainly showing more signs of life, and as investors are induced to look into the things which present themselves at prices altogether out of proportion to the real value of the shares, in both dividend mines and some of those mines that are being opened under highly favourable circumstances, and which, therefore, promise liberal returns, a general rise in the market prices of shares must take place, especially as the market is more clear of stock than I have ever known it to be. It is understood by those who read my communications in the Journal, that I confine myself to speaking of such mines only as I can recommend with confidence, on the double ground of their character and of the market price of the shares. Of other mines I say nothing one way or the other, either because I deem the ruling price of the shares too high, or because I should not be justified in speaking with the confidence I should like to do, of the character or prospects of the mine. With an eye to both the points I have adverted to, I would again call attention to the GREAT SETTON, CHIVERTON, which will, I still believe, become one of the richest mines in the rich district in which it is situated. I have already stated that the engine, with the boilers and the rest of the necessary plant, are already upon the mine; and that Captain JOHN NANCARROW has challenged a good deal of attention, by having publicly pledged himself of course barring adverse weather, or other adventitious circumstances—to have the engine at work before the end of September. The shaft has been going down in favourable ground, and within the last few days a most important change has taken place, the ground becoming blue—an unmistakable indication, as I take it, that they are closely approaching the lead, earlier than they anticipated. We may fairly look, from one week to another, for intelligence from the mine that will considerably raise the market price of the shares. At WEST CHIVERTON all goes prosperously, and at CHIVERTON they are in great spirits, hoping to reach the bottom of the mine within a week or two. This having been accomplished, we may look for some important results. Of the ROSEWARNE CONSOLS I can also speak in very satisfactory terms, as promising to realise my expectations for the shareholders. Captain JOHN NANCARROW, who has just made a very careful inspection of the mine, and in whose judgment and integrity I have full reliance, states that the ground in Ellen's shaft, now down about 8 fathoms below the 80, has passed through the elvan, below which there is a most important change in the ground being precisely the same sort of blue killas as that in which the richest deposits of ore in the neighbouring mines have been found. If this continues, as there is every reason to believe that it will, the lode can scarcely fail to turn out well. The ground is favourable for sinking, and the men are making such progress that they expect to be down to the 90 within a few days. There is nothing being done just now on the cunnier lode to the south, nor in the tin ground to the north, the operations being confined to the main lode, running east and west, through the entire length of the sett, and through

Rosewarne United. On this lode the engine-shaft (122 fathoms from the eastern boundary) is sunk to the 80, and Ellen's shaft (38 fathoms from the eastern boundary), will be down to the 80, as I have said, within a very few days. Captain Nancarrow justly regards—next to the sinking of the mine—the opening up of the eastern ground, below the course of ore in the upper levels, and the opening up of the western ground, where there are good chances of success, as the most important points to be attended to; and though he does not entertain any very sanguine expectation of immediately increasing the present samplings, he looks for some good discoveries, as the ground is easy for open. ing, and the ore good. They have just sampled 50 tons of ore, and it will not be the manager's fault if the quantity is not increased. I believe there is no mine in the mar. ket better worth the money than that at which the shares in the Rosewarne Consols are at present selling, and I press the purchase of them before they take a leap upwards. The NORTH MINERA continues to open well. They are producing, from the several points, between 5 and 6 tons of ore, and are reasonably looking for further improvements, espe. cially in the 33 yard level, driving east upon Alfred's lode. NORTH BASSET is also doing well. In the 42 east the lode is now 2½ ft. wide, and worth 2½ tons per fm., while in the 42 west the lode, which was last week producing stones of ore, and promising improve. ment, is now 1 foot wide, and is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. They have broken 30 tons of ore during the past month in the 42 east. Shares should be purchased while they are to be had cheap. Of other mines I would just advert to EAST CARN BREA and EAST ROSEWARNE, which are good, and the latter rising in the market. FRANK MILLS may be recommended as a good dividend mine; nor should the GRENVILLES be lost sight of while their price is low. One can say nothing of the GREAT LAXEY without seeming to indulge in a disposition to "gild refined gold." It is, indeed, a mine of wealth, of which the limits cannot be imagined. The GREAT NORTH LAXEY and the RHINNIE LAXEY are both deserving of attention, as promising to partake, within a reasonable time, of the great fortune of their great neighbours. I may just add that the slightest improvement in the metal markets—of which there are very hopeful signs—will mate. rially affect the value of all mining shares, especially of those in tin mines.

FROM MR. EDWARD COOKE:—It is pleasing to witness a revival of business after such an unprecedented period of dulness. The advance in the standard for copper ore again this week is an encouraging feature. There has been good buying or. ders in the market, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in executing them, owing to the comparatively small stock of good mining shares held by the dealers. If the demand continues, prices will go much higher, and not only dividend mines, but such mines as have been paying their current costs during the period that the price of metals have ruled so low should now be selected for purchase. A little increase in the price of their produce will place many mines in a dividend state again. It is difficult to account for the neglect on the part of the public of Wheal Frank Mills. There are very large reserves of lead in this mine, with every probability of an increase to its already large returns, and at the usual quarterly meeting, on the 8th proximo, a dividend of 7s. will be declared, which is equal to about 20 per cent. per annum, and the mine looking well. If the mine were forced unfairly to produce the present returns, there would be some reason for the shares standing at such a low price as 7l. to 8l. It is, however, worked as fair as any mine can be. The very low price to which GREAT NORTH LAXEYS have receded has induced large buying orders from the most influential parties in the Isle of Man, who are also among the very largest holders in the adjoining mine, Great Laxey. I merely name this fact—my readers may draw their own conclusions; but that Great North Laxey will ultimately become a very important mine, I have not the least doubt. The indications are identical to that of the adjoining mine Great Laxey, previous to its coming into such immense deposits of lead. What a month's, or even a day's, working of Great North Laxey may produce it would, of course, be premature in anyone to say. At present price, however, the shares should be bought. WHEAL GRYLLS and EAST GRYLLS will see a much better price before long. Both these mines are in a better position with regard to reserves of tin ground than they have been for a long time, and with a better price for that metal they will soon become dividend mines. They are selling at ridiculous prices, seeing that no calls are required, even with the present low price of tin. Indications are becoming stronger than ever that there will be a great revival of business during the autumnal months.

FROM MR. J. B. REYNOLDS:—A decided change has set in for the better. The advance in copper, although slight, has encouraged and brought forward investors as well as speculators for the rise. From observation, any impartial judge would predict a period of activity on the Mining Market such as has not been experienced for a long time. The mines which have been in most favour are such as lead one to the conclusion, that the public are exercising very sound judgment in the selection of their investments. GREAT WHEAL VOR, the merits of which as an investment, at 30l. per share, I have so fully set forth, has been the favourite this week, and shares have had a good advance, and have been in great favour. They leave off 33½ to 34¼. CLIFFORD shares have also improved, and are sought after at 26½ to 27¼. An upward tendency has been observed in WHEAL CHIVERTON, whilst EAST ROSEWARNE and SOUTH CONDURROW shares have not been lost sight of. The mine meetings during the week have not been numerous, but amongst those which have been held we observe BRYN GWIOG, and an excellent account was given as to the present condition and future prospects of this property. Amongst the meetings soon coming off is that of the DALE MINING COMPANY (Limited) which the shareholders will do well to attend. The SOUTH CALLINGTON shareholders will also be soon called together, when they will hear and see for themselves much that will confirm their well-grounded hopes. The specimens now exhibiting from the different levels point only to success as the reward of diligent labour here.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for July:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Raipas.....Tons	25	5	1·250
Old mine.....	185	4½	8·325
United mines.....	12	4½	0·540
Quænangen.....	70	7½	5·075
Total.....Tons	292		15·190

ALAMILLOS.—The cross-cut north from San Rafael shaft still maintains its hardness, consequently, we can make but little progress. The cross-cut south of same shaft, is also hard for driving. In the 3d level, west of San Martin shaft, the lode is large, and spotted with lead. The ground in the 2d level, east of San Francisco shaft, is moderately easy for driving, and the lode worth 2¼ tons per fm. In the 2d level, west of same shaft, the lode is strong and wide, letting out water freely, which makes it troublesome for driving. The lode in the 1st level, west of same shaft, is small, with a little ore. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Enrique shaft (north lode), has slightly improved, and the ground is much easier for driving. The 2d level, east of same shaft (south lode), having passed through the broken ground last spoken of, has intersected a kindly lode, worth ¾ ton per fathom. The 2d level, west of same shaft (north lode), continues poor. In the 3d level, east of Taylor's, the lode has much improved, and is now worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 3d level, west of same shaft, is large and strong, but without lead enough to value. The ground in the 2d level, west of San Adriano shaft, has become firm; the lode is small. The 1st level, east of San Yago shaft, has improved of late, and is now worth 1 ton per fm. The 1st level, west of same shaft, is now clear from old workings; lode wide and strong, spotted throughout with lead. In the 2d level, east of Crosby's shaft, the lode is very solid and compact, being worth 2½ tons per fathom. The 2d level, west of same shaft, is very hard; the lode is spotted with lead, but not sufficient to value.—Shafts and Winzes: In Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is unproductive, but has a more kindly appearance. San Jose shaft is still wet and troublesome for driving. San Adriano shaft is down the required depth for a 3d level, and two ends will at once be started, east and west, on the course of the lode; lode worth 2 tons per fathom. The ground in Colegan's shaft is favourable for sinking. The lode in Esteban's winze has fallen off in value since last report. Antonio's winze is deep enough for a 3d level, which will be driven towards San Adriano; lode worth 3 tons per fathom. In Gine's winze the lode is small and poor. Jose's winze is going down in a fine lode, worth 4 tons per fathom, and is easy for sinking. The lode in Acedo's winze has fallen off in value by means of cutting a very hard stone, now worth 2 tons per fathom.

LINARES.—July 15: POZO ANCO MINE: South Lode—West of Engine-Shaft: In the 110, west of No. 138 winze, the lode is large, but does not produce lead enough to value. The 61, west of Crosby's shaft, is opening a rich piece of ground, worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 51, west of same shaft, the lode is yielding good stones of ore.—East of Engine-Shaft: In the 110, east of engine-shaft, there is a good branch of lead on the south wall, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of No. 144 winze, is large, and spotted with lead.—North Lode: In the 85, east of No. 135 winze, the lode is large, and hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: In Santa Tomas engine-shaft the men are making satisfactory progress. The lode in Warne's shaft is large, containing quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth for the latter ½ ton per fathom. We have a good pare of men in Crosby's shaft, and expect to make good dispatch in sinking. Field's shaft is holed to the 85. In Padilla's winze the lode is large, producing good stones of lead. There is no alteration worthy of notice in No. 146 winze.

FORTUNA.—July 15: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-Shaft: In the 100, west of O'Shea's shaft, the lode is divided into several small branches. The 90, west of Henty's shaft, continues to open a good piece of ore ground, worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 80, west of Lopez' winze, the lode is very regular, composed of sulphate of baryta and lead ore, worth for the latter 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Solina's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—East of Engine-Shaft: In the 70, west of Grande's winze, the lode is large, with occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 70, east of Gerona's winze, is composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 1 ton per fm. In the 45, east of Damian's winze, the lode is large, containing decomposed granite and lead ore, worth for the latter 2 tons per fm. Since setting-day the 30, east of Nunez' winze, has gone through a small but rich lode, and is now against a small cross-course.—Shafts and Winzes: In consequence of the parting of the main rod at El Clavel sump-shaft we have been idle for a few days, but we are again making good progress. In Cortez' winze the lode has greatly improved, which speaks well for the 65. The lode in Mateo's winze is worth 2½ tons per fm. Leon's winze is going down in the course of ore, worth 3 tons per fm.—South Lode: The lode in the 30, west of San Pedro's shaft, presents a kindly appearance, being worth 1¾ ton per fm. In the 30, east of San Frederico shaft, the lode is small, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 30, west of same shaft, is getting larger, and shows good stones of ore in the upper part of the end.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 90, west of Andre's winze, the lode is small, worth ½ ton per fm. The 75, west of Giminie's winze, is laying open tribute ground, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 65, west of Saez' winze, is compact and regular, being worth 2½ tons per fm. In the 55, west of San Sarios shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In the 45, west of Roque's winze, the lode is small.—East of Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 90, east of Pintado's winze, has a very kindly appearance, composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, and lead, worth for the latter 1 ton per fm. The 75, east of Colegan's shaft, is still unproductive. In the 65, east of Miguel's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm.—Shafts and Winzes: At Morris's shaft the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. At San Pablo's shaft the lode is small, and the ground very hard for sinking. The lode at Buenos Amigos shaft is worth 1½ ton per fm. We hope to communicate Castilla's winze with the level below in a few days.

LUSITANIAN.—July 18: At Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode at Perez shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of a little flookan and country. At Oak engine-shaft, during the past ten days we have repaired the bottom lift, changed the 30 plunger, and fixed a new plunger-lift in the 50, which is set to work level, west of Taylor's, the lode is composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 90, east of Taylor's, is producing stones of ore. In the 80, west of Taylor's, the lode is composed of flookan. In the 70, east of River shaft, the lode is composed of quartz and flookan. The lode in the 50, west of Slide lode, is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 18, west of Perez shaft, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm. The lode in the 70, west of River shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 70, east of the Slide lode, is only strings. In the 56, east of junction with caunter lode, the lode is well defined, yielding stones of ore. The ground in the 60 and 28 cross-cuts is still very hard. The lode in Trevara's winze is worth 1 ton per fm. In the rise above the 50, against Laurance's winze, the lode is spotted with lead. The lode in Lemoe's winze is producing stones of ore. The winze, the lode is worth ¼ ton per fm.—Stopes: The lode in the stopes above the 18, west of Perez shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. The stopes above the 60, east of River shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fm. In the stopes above the 60, east of Joaquim's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes above the 80, west of Taylor's shaft, are worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes above the 80, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes above the 70, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Dea's winze, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, west of Taylor's shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 90, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Norie's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Machado's winze, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Jacintro's lode, are worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, east of Riberio's winze, are worth 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 40, west of slide lode, are worth ½ ton per fathom.—Carvalhal Mine: At the incline shaft the lode is 7 ft. wide, with courses of country in it—the lead part is worth nearly 3 tons per fm. In the adit level, west of incline shaft, the lode is composed of quartz, spotted with lead, mixed with gossan and mundic.

VAL ANTIGORIA (Gold).—Thos. Roberts, July 20: The lode in end of the adit level, driving north, is very much improved, both in size and richness. The lode in end of the 10, driving north, is now yielding 3 tons of auriferous ore per fm.; the lode in this end south produces ore worth by the old native mills 1 oz. of fine gold per ton of ore. At the 20 fm. level end, driving north, we are producing good ore; at the end driving south the lode is very much improved, and we expect greater riches in this working. The new stope on No. 3 lode gives 2 tons of good ore per fathom, and promises great returns as it intersects in depth the No. 1 lode. The mine, altogether, never looked so well as at the present time.—Surface: The masons have finished their contract on the walls of the barracks. The works for the amalgamating establishment are commenced.

VALLANZASCA (Gold).—The manager writes—"I am most happy to inform you that, although but two of the new mills are at work, their success will be evident by the increased gold returns, which altogether will amount to about 100 ozs. for this month, and will steadily increase as new mills are being set to work. The feeding machinery, and everything connected with the new mills, work to perfection."

— J. Roberts, July 20: I hereby send you the result of the working of the two new mills for the past six days, and you will be pleased that they have done their work most satisfactorily, each mill grinding and amalgamating 15 cwts. of ore per day, and have produced by the two mills an average of 266 grammes per day, equal to 1602 grammes of amalgam in six days. These results are most satisfactory. We have started three more mills, making the first five at work; the remaining new mills will be put up with all speed. In the mines, I am happy to say, our prospects at the several points mentioned in my last report continue quite good, and the different workings are producing large quantities of ore.

NEW WILDBERG.—J. Sanders, July 22: Fair progress is being made in sinking Carter's shaft below the 40 lachter level. The lode in the 40 cross-cut south, referred to in last report, is poor at present, but as the lode is very wide, and the ore being found sometimes on the footwall, and at other times on the hanging wall of it, we hope to find it productive when we reach the hanging-wall. The cross-cut north at the same level is very hard, and consequently our progress in that direction is slow. In the 30, west of Carter's shaft, towards Davey's sink, the part of the lode now driving through is still yielding a little lead and copper ore. The stope above the 30, west of Conder's sink, will yield at present about 3 tons per lachter for 3 lachters in length. Davey's stopes above the 20 lachter level are worth 2 tons per lachter, and the sink below the level is also worth 2 tons per lachter. In the 20, east of Carter's shaft, the lode is unproductive, with a quantity of water issuing from it, by which we are encouraged to expect an improvement as we advance in that direction. The 20, east from Michael's shaft, is worth ¾ ton of ore per lachter. In Beck's sink the lode is much the same as last reported, being worth 3 tons of ore per lachter.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW HENDRA (Breage).—The engine which has recently been erected on this mine was started on Tuesday last, in the presence of numerous spectators, among whom were Mr. George Noakes, of London, Mr. George Jennings, of Colchester, Mrs. Jennings, and their daughter, Miss Jennings, who was selected to perform the christening ceremonial; the engine was named "Noakes," in honour of Mr. G. Noakes, the energetic and much-respected managing director of the Great Wheal Vor and New Hendra Mines, who has for many years so efficiently directed the operations of the former mine. After an appropriate prayer had been offered by Mr. Noakes, invoking the Almighty's blessing on the undertaking, the young lady advanced and said, "Start Noakes's engine, to unwater Noakes's shaft; and may rich veins of ore be found in sinking to try this engine's draught;" and immediately on the movement of the fly-wheel being discernable, she dashed the baptismal bottle against it, amid the cheers of the crowd. The engine worked very prettily, soon bringing the water to the surface, and great credit is due to the active engineer of the company, Mr. G. Eustice, of Hayle, and Capt. Richard King, the agent at the mine. The party afterwards retired to Mr. Truscott's, at the Lion and Lamb Inn, Ashton, where they were entertained at dinner, and an agreeable afternoon spent. Mr. Noakes, with his usual liberality, provided a dinner also for the labourers of the mine, who had so vigorously worked to secure the success of the day's proceedings.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—The adventurers in this company seem now likely to realise something for their patience and expenditure. A valuable lode has been reached in the 20 cross-cut, going north, which it has been pronounced will "pay well." The engine-shaft is also down to the 42 fathom level; and the unanimous opinion of all practical miners who have viewed the property is that good results are to be looked for in that level.

At NEW EAST BIRCH TOR the adit has been cleared, leaving about 40 fathoms of backs to be taken away at a large profit. As the operations progress, the indications presented more than confirm the confident expectations that, upon a comparatively small outlay, this mine will produce remunerative results.

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS.—The purser and manager have furnished a highly satisfactory report of the state and prospects of the mine, and consider it unnecessary to hold the usual quarterly meeting, as they can dispense with a call, although the loss for the past quarter has been about 70l. per month, occasioned principally by the erection of another 12 heads of stamps, which have this week commenced working, so that the returns for the future will be considerably increased, and consequently reduce the present debit balance.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL (near Helston), as will be seen by the manager's report, not only is reported to be looking well, but as a further proof of this, the sales of tin made since the last meeting of shareholders fully confirm. No call is expected at the next meeting, but, on the contrary, there is likely to be a good profit.

GREAT WHEAL VOR (Helstone).—The statement in last week's Journal, although exceedingly favourable, are certainly much below the true value of this wonderful property. The several points now in operation throughout the mine are near the extraordinary value of 2000l. per fathom, even at the present greatly depressed price of tin; and had the price of this metal now been what it was some four or five years ago, the value of the different points in the mine would be now at some 2500l. to 3000l. per fathom. There is every probability of the price of tin again seeing a high figure, which will have the effect of greatly increasing the present rate of dividends. The next quarterly dividend, early in September, I am informed, will be about 20s. per share, after which it ought to be gradually increased.

ST. DAY UNITED.—The meeting held at the mine, on July 20, turned out to be rather a stormy one, in consequence of all the Cornish shareholders, except one (nearly all of whom are merchants, and, therefore, having other interest than as mere adventurers), opposing the out-shareholders and the London committee, who are endeavouring to effect a great saving in the purchase of the materials for this large mine by tender, which will place the mine on a very different footing to which it has hitherto stood; but the gentlemen composing the London committee being large shareholders themselves, and representing the principal out-shareholders, were enabled, in spite of the opposition of the county shareholders and merchants, to carry all the resolutions by a large majority, and we, therefore, hope to see this mine, with a trifling advance in the price of tin, among the good dividend-paying ones.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—According to the manager's report, published in another column, this mine is gradually improving, and in a short time some rich discoveries of lead may be made, similar to those in the rich Great Laxey Mine adjoining, and on the same lodes.

REDMOOR.—The appearances are very encouraging; the ground in the south cross-cut is in a beautiful channel of ground, and letting out plenty of water, so that the lode may soon be expected to be met with, and as it presents such a kindly appearance in Wheal Florence adit, and it will be cut in this mine full 50 fms. deeper, great results may be expected. We are also driving on the course of the lode south from our engine-shaft, where the lode is looking most promising.

WHEAL TRANNACK.—A very satisfactory meeting was held on the mine on Wednesday. The prospects are of more than ordinary character, and they have discovered a good lode in the 50 east for copper.

SOUTH WHEAL CROFTY.—A branch lode has been met with in the 120 cross-cut about 2 ft. wide, producing at the present time stones of rich yellow ore; they are beginning to open on it east and west, and I find that a favourable opinion is entertained of the lode by the agents, but they are unable to speak of its real character at present, but I think it right in making it known through your columns to the adventurers in and out of the county that this discovery has taken place.

The APPLETREEWICK LEAD MINES (Craven, Yorkshire) have again been inspected by Mr. W. Craig, who reports that the lode in several places is producing ore, worth from 16l. to 20l. per fm., and the cost of working from 30s. to 40s. per fm. The machinery, crushing-mill, and dressing places are all complete.

BOLINGEY HILL CONSOLS.—This mine is situated at Perranzabuloe, in a rich mineral-bearing district, and the ore recently opened upon contains 5½ per cent. of copper, and 1 oz. 3 dwts. 8 grs. of silver per ton of copper. The gossan gives 4 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grs. of silver per ton. The mine is in the same district as South Leisure and West Chiverton, and will, it is anticipated, prove a valuable property.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—At the recent meeting no call was made, and from the gradual improvement of the mine shares are likely ere long to command a much higher price.

NEW BIRCH TOR.—At the different points of operations considerable improvements have taken place. The lode at Hambly's shaft is worth 10l. per fathom, and improving. At this value a large profit can be made. It is estimated that the present monthly profits, even at the current low price of tin, are about 200l.

SALE OF MINE SHARES.—A sale of 285 mine shares, by public auction, the property of a bankrupt, was held at Redruth, on Friday last, and although no very important transfer of stock took place, the sale indicates the position of the mining share market at the present time. 10 Wheal Margarets, previous to the American war giving good dividends, were knocked down at 2l. 7s. per share—all calls paid; 4 North Treskerbys were sold at 2l. 2s. 6d.; for 2 Penhallow Moor, on which there is a 4l. call due per share, a bidder could not be found; 1 East Grenville sold at 2l. 2s.; 50 West Vors, at 9s.; 5 Killifreth, 3l. 1s. 1d.; for 71 Charlotte United, 5 North Frances, and 35 Great West Chiverton, there was no buyer; 9 Wheal Unys were sold at 1l. 18s. per share; 1 North Grambler, 21s.; 10 Wheal Union at 7s.; 10 Sithney Wheal Metal at 9s. 6d.; for 2 Wendron Consols, 4 Clijah and Wentworth, and 2 South Caradon Wheal Hooper, there was no bid; 2 Great Wheal Busy sold at 3l. 2s.; and 11 East Carn Bren at 6l. —*West Briton.*

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Two poor fellows lost their lives in Messrs. Wright and Fidler's Pit, Wigan, on Tuesday, by a singular fatality. They were engaged in fixing conducting rods to the sides of the shafts, and for this purpose they were suspended in a cage more than midway down the pit. A mass of brickwork gave way in the shaft, and falling on the top of the cage, it snapped the rope by which the cage was suspended, and the two workmen were hurled to the bottom.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, July 27: We are making fair progress in sinking the new engine-shaft; down about 20 ft., and our tributers on the south lode are raising tinstuff of good quality. We have also built a changing-house for our shaftmen.

BAGTOR.—William Hosking, July 27: The lode is becoming larger at Prosper engine-shaft, producing a little tin throughout; the ground, too, has slightly improved, and we are, consequently, expecting a favourable change. The shaft is now down 12 fathoms under the 16, and we striving to reach the 30 as early as possible, in order to extend westward under the rich shoot of tin gone down in the bottom of the 16. No lode has been taken down in the 16 end since my last report, but the men have a piece uncovered which they will take down to-morrow. In the 20 end, driving east of Quickbeam engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, embedded in beautiful soft ground, and producing some saving work for the stamps. Our pumping machinery continues to work well, and the reservoir is nearly completed.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, July 28: In the middle adit level cross-cut north the ground is of a highly mineralised character, and better progress is being made than for some time past. In the cross-cut south we have a small branch crossing the underlying north; the ground at this point is hard, and spare for driving, but I hope to see it change for the better shortly.

BEDOL-AUR.—July 26: The Bryina lode, driving north in the 70, is 4 feet wide, now worth 15 cwts. per fm. The St. Vincent lode south is 6 in. wide, yielding 6 cwts. per fm. The Coltia Waen lode north has improved; the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, driftstones, limestone, and lead ore, producing 2 tons per fm. We commenced dressing operations on Monday, and have plenty of water to finish by next sale.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, July 21: The lode in the 80, west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, principally composed of carbonate of lime, with stones of lead ore, and improving as we drive westward. We are sinking a winze in bottom of the 70 west, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm.; this winze is 20 fms. from engine-shaft, and we are cutting out some valuable lead ground, The 70 west is producing good stones of lead ore, and is quite in a run of ore ground. We intend shortly to sink another sump in the bottom of the level, and there is every reason to believe we shall cut out some good lead ground for pitches, similar to that seen in the other winze. We shall hasten on these points, as well as the driving of the 80 to get under them, when the result will no doubt be favourable to the interest of the company.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, July 28: I am pleased to say the prospects of this mine are gradually improving. The lode in the 80 west produces good stones of lead ore, and the lode generally improving in quality, so much so that I look forward soon to have lead ore to value. A sump, sinking below the 70 west, will produce 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; this sump will cut out excellent stopes against the 80 is driven up to it: it will also ventilate the bottom of the mine. The 70 west is also a promising level, and likely to become productive for lead.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, July 20: The lode in the stopes in back of the 24 is still large, being now 12 ft. wide, but the ground for the present is rather harder than it has been for the last week, consequently not producing so much tin, but I think we shall soon meet with a change of ground, when I have no doubt we shall find the lode again more productive. The lode in the stopes in the 12, both east and west of new shaft, still holds its size, and producing about the same quality tinstuff as it has for some time past.

— J. Eddy, July 26: The lode in the 24 still holds its size, but we still find the ground harder, and for the present not turning out so much tin as we find in the lode in the 12 and adit levels. The lode in the 12 and adit levels is turning out in quantity and quality as it has for some months past. I am sorry to say we cannot turn over the quantity of tinstuff as I could wish for this reason—the china-clay takes their supply of water by washing by day; this makes it short; by night we have the whole, which is a moderate supply.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, July 20: Grainger's vein has been poor for the last five weeks, but is now likely to improve again. The Ack-fer vein is looking better than it has done since we cut into it, and is now yielding some lead, mixed with clay. The vein at the bottom of Simmons's shaft is also better than it has been for three weeks. The ground has changed a little for the better, and more lead is coming in. The present indications are very good, and I expect to meet with good ore soon.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, July 26: The level driving south from sump, south side of incline, is suspended for want of air. These two men are now with the two who are driving west from rise, in back of Clark's level, on No. 1 joint of lead. This end has improved for lead, and the lumps are of good quality; the air in this place is rather dull, and will scarcely admit of four men to work in it. The narrow joint of lead we are following east of Clark's level, near the incline, is looking rather better for lead; if this proves of value, as it shows at present, we shall drive out a level to meet it lower on the incline, as it is dipping very fast in that direction. There are four men trying the No. 2 joint, going east of Clark's level, which is yielding small lumps of ore, but the joint is narrow, consequently our progress in driving is slow. The sump in the west cross-cut, bottom of incline, is yielding less lead, but the character and formation of the ground are without change. This level, driving north-east from bottom of incline, is easy for driving. I think we are driving on a joint. The character of limestone and hanging ground is more congenial for lead. We have sampled 7 tons of smalls, to be sold to-morrow, which, with the 8 tons of round already sold, makes a total of 12 tons for this month.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, July 25: I cannot speak of any alteration in the 30 east, with the exception of the ground being heavier than usual to drive through, consequently requiring strong timber to support it. The 30 west is driven through the ore ground in back of the level, but the dip causes it to reach a little further in the bottom. Next week I shall place the men now driving to stope the back, in order to get as much ore as possible. I cannot speak of any alteration in the stope. The winze sinking under the 20 east is not producing so much ore this week as it did last—I expect it is dipping west; therefore, if it holds down the 30 should meet it earlier than we expect. We are preparing the ore at surface for crushing.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, July 26: The ground in the rise above the 30 is favourable; we shall communicate with the western shaft speedily. The lode in the 80 is looking well. The tinstuff raised by the tributers is worth 4s. per sack. We are fixing the horses for carrying the stamps axles to-day.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, July 25: The ground in the south cross-cut is not so easy for driving as when last reported, owing to the granite being intermixed with small branches, containing copper, which renders the progress rather slow.

CARGOLL.—July 26: No lode taken down at Michell's east shaft this week. The 120 south is producing good work. The 120 north is producing much jack. At Danbuz's, opening back north behind the shaft, there is a branch 4 in. wide, yielding some lead ore, and letting out water. The 20 and adit, north from Sargent's, is leady, and lode promising. Lead ore sold July 21 to Robert Michell and Son—65 tons at 16l. 10s., 1072l. 10s.; 13½ tons realising 83l. 15s.=1156l. 5s.: 180 tons of blende are now being prepared for sampling.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Thos. Hughes, July 27: Victoria engine-shaft is now about 18 yards below the 40; the ground is favourable for progress, and consists of shale, with rocks of chert embedded therein. The lode in the level west from the winze is worth 1½ ton of lead per fm., and very promising for improving, especially going down. At Edgeworth's shaft we have no alteration since last reported.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, July 26: In the 20 cross-cut, driving north of engine-shaft, towards north lode, the ground not quite so favourable for driving. The engine still continues working well, and water little.

CORNISH CLAY AND TIN WORKS.—W. H. Willcock, July 26: We have taken advantage of the late fine weather, and dried off a large body of clay, and have now a great bulk in readiness for the market, which I estimate, at the lowest, 2000 tons—this is all of a very good quality. We have established agencies in different parts, and hope soon to have to announce the sale of a great portion of our stock on hand. In our open cutting upon the bed of clay we have commenced to break the ground to the west of the late stope, and find it of better quality and colour, without the slightest tinge of brood, and I am of opinion it will approach the best samples produced in Cornwall, which are much in demand, the supply of this quality being small, realising a much higher price. Altogether our property is in first-rate order. The buildings and yard are piled full of the dressed clays, and are daily being added thereto, while our working plant, with the pits or reservoirs for its reception, have been so laid out that, commanding their outlets one over the other, with the attendance of one labourer they can be discharged at comparatively little cost, which, in the neighbouring works, are carried out at great expense and time by manual labour, with pumping-machinery. And when we succeed in obtaining good markets, nothing can prevent our works becoming one of the best-paying undertakings in Cornwall.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, July 27: At Vivian's engine-shaft, in Oatfield, we are making fair progress in getting the heavy pumping rods, &c., completed. Yesterday we dropped our second piece, and in a day or two will be ready to drop the third. The sumpmen here are now engaged cutting ground for cistern at the adit level, and during the coming week we hope to complete fixing our 12-in. plunger-lift to force water to surface for dressing and condensing purposes. At old sump the 80-in. cylinder pumping-engine continues to work well, and during the past week our men have been cutting ground for bearers; this will be completed, and the pumping work dropped to the 50 in a day or two. We are also making good progress in erecting shaft tackle, pulley, stands, &c., at Common's shaft, and during the coming week we hope to complete this work, so as to enable us to commence winding copper ores and mundic from this point, from whence we have every reason to expect very considerable quantities of mineral will be returned.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, July 25: The bearers and cistern have been fixed in their place in the 35, and a part of the plunger bottom sent down—the windbore, H, and top-door piece. Yesterday and to-day the shaftmen have been engaged taking down some ground in the shaft to make room for the pole to work; this will be finished to-night, and to-morrow I hope to begin to send down and hang on the main rods. The work is in a fair state of progress, and rapidly approaching completion.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—William Thomas, July 22: In driving the 20 cross-cut north we have intersected a lode about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, interspersed with fine stones of yellow copper ore. It underlies south about 1 ft. in a fathom, scarcely any water proceeding therefrom. We have commenced to drive on its course both east and west at 45s. per fm.

— William Paul, July 22: The Curtis lode is found at last in the 20, and, from the stuff brought up from it, I believe it is a lode that will pay well. I have had a stone assayed to-day, which made a produce of 11 per cent. for copper.

— Joseph Vivian, July 26: The engine-shaft will be completed to the 42 this week, when we shall put in shaft-sollar, and cut the plat as quick as possible. In the 30, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, with blende and copper ore intermixed. We are opening east and west on the lode discovered in the 20 cross-cut, which produces copper ore in each end, and the ground is speedy for driving through.

CUDDRA.—Francis Puckey, Arthur Cundy, July 26: In the 117 cross-cut north, west of Walker's shaft, we have driven 4 feet through the south capels of the lode, which is very hard and spare for progress. There is a large stream of water issuing from the present end, which we consider to be very near the main part of the lode. In No. 1 winze, sinking below the 105, west of Walker's shaft, the lode is still large, and producing good work for tin, worth for the length of the winze, 9 feet, 30l. per fathom. In No. 2 winze the lode is disordered by a branch crossing the lode, which, at the present time, is unproductive. In No. 1 stope, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. In No. 2 stope, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 18l. per fathom. In No. 3 stope, further west, the lode is 12 feet wide, worth 12l. per fm. In No. 4 stope, still further west, the lode is 10 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 60, west of the shaft, is without alteration; still 6 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom.

CWMGLURE UNITED.—J. Hosking, July 24: The lode in the end driving east is 1½ foot wide, and is much the same as when last reported on; it still continues to produce good stones of tin, with every appearance of a further improvement, as we have still branches intersecting the lode as we drive east: the ground is much the same for progress, but is of a more mineralised character, and is being pushed on with energy.

DARREN.—R. Williams, July 26: The ground in the adit level (Oliver's) is rather harder than for some time past, and the lode more promising for ore. The stope in the 15 west continues to yield about the same quantity of ore per fathom as for some time past—15l. worth per cubic fathom. There is no change in the 15 end west. We have now in the bin on the mine full 7 tons of clean ore, and we think another 4 tons or so

broken and ready for dressing when we have water on the shaft floors, which in consequence of the dryness of the season has all disappeared.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, July 25: We have communicated the winze sunk from the bottom of the deep adit level with the rise from the back of the 12, which has given us good ventilation. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 12 is looking well.—William and Mary: We have communicated the 22 east with the 22 west of whim-shaft, and shall now commence driving east of said shaft; the lode in the shaft is looking well, and so is the mine throughout.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, July 27: We find the tin lode in the deep adit level maintains its size, about 2½ ft. wide; when last taken down was worth about 6l. per fm.; driving at 3l. 3s. per fm. We have put two men to rise in back of the deep adit, on No. 1 or copper lode, where we have a good branch of ore, varying in size from 6 to 12 in. wide, at the present time worth 12l. per fm.; the ore is of very high produce, and I have sent a sample to be assayed, which will be reported on next week.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, July 26: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 5l. per fm.; the 80 east, 10l.; the 80 west, 15l.; the 90 east, 10l.; and the 90 west, 5l. per fm.—South Lode: The 80 east is worth 5l. per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thomas Glanville, James Scholar, July 26: No. 3 Lode: In the 50 east the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze below the 50 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.—No. 6 Lode: In the 40 east the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the rise in back of the 40 the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. We have sampled to-day 270 tons of copper ore.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, July 27: The men are now making good progress in Gard's shaft. In the 36 we are driving by the side of the lode in favourable ground for progress. The lode in the deep adit level continues of the same size and kindly appearance, and is still yielding good saving work; from its present appearance I do not think we shall have to continue this end much further before we meet with a very great improvement. The lode in the rise is 7 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and we find every head full of black oxide of copper.

EAST JANE.—Thomas Hodge, July 27: The engine-shaft is down the required depth for a 48 fm. level; driving will be commenced to-morrow. The lode in the 36, south end, is 3 ft. wide, yielding some very good stones of lead, and promising to improve. The lode in the 36 south, on the western part, is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, mundic, white carbonate of iron, and lead—a very nice looking lode; the ends in this direction are looking more cheering. The lode in the 26, north end, is poor. The lode in the adit, north end, is yielding stones of lead; the lode is 1 ft. wide. There is no change in the tribute department. The machinery throughout the mine is in good order, and working well. We sampled on Saturday last, computed, 20 tons of lead—No. 1, 12 tons; and No. 2, 8 tons.

EAST LAXEY.—W. H. Rowe, July 25: The engineers and staff are as busy as possible getting up the axle and centre of the water-wheel, the sills and headstocks, &c., having all been fixed. We hope the heavy work will be over by Thursday next. At the engine-shaft the shaftmen are stoping down the east side of the shaft an additional 5 ft., which we find, when removed, will allow our commencing to sink immediately on the lode below the adit level. The stones from this source, you will be glad to know, come in most opportune for building purposes.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, July 27: In the 85, east of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 8l. per fm. In the 85, west of Hallett's, the lode is 9 inches wide, producing stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 75, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 9l. per fm. for length of winze (9 ft.); I think the lode will open and improve shortly. At King's shaft, sinking below the 75, the lode is 15 in. wide, with more spar and mundic than when last reported, and not so productive for copper ore, worth at present about 7l. per fm. In the 75, east of King's, the lode is 8 in. wide, unproductive. In the 75, west of King's, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The stope in back of the 75, east of King's, is worth 8l. per fathom. The stope in back of the 75, west of King's, is worth 15l. per fathom. The stope in back of the 65, east of King's, is worth 9l. per fm. The three stopes in back of the 65, west of King's, are worth on an average about 12l. per fm. There is no change to notice in the tribute department.

EAST SNAEFELL.—W. H. Rowe, July 25: The trial sump in the south level, on No. 2 lode, which we started last week, is down 4 feet; the vein is 4 feet wide, made up of a dark-coloured killas and quartz. If we are not satisfied soon as to the appearances here, I think it would be advisable to resume the driving of the main level south, towards the Snaefell cross lode, the exact position of which I am anxious (and shall take the first opportunity) to ascertain. We are cross-cutting towards the lode, in the adit north, on No. 2. On No. 1 lode, in the adit north, a caunter one has been intersected, running about north-west, which, for the present, has destroyed all trace of the original, and we thought it better to drive on the course of the latter for a short distance, which we find of a strong and well-defined character, and having this advantage—gaining a more rapid cover, and not tending (as the other does) towards the North Laxey boundary.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Peter Casley, July 25: We have cut down and made good Ageworth shaft to the bottom, and commenced to sink. We are sinking the Cranjack shaft under the 10, and are extending the level east and west from the shaft on course of the lode, which has a very kindly appearance. The sumpmen are fixing plunger-lift in the engine-shaft, and the masons are building stand for balance-bob. We shall be ready for putting the engine to work next week.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, R. Knuckey, July 25: The ground in the 30 east is very favourable for driving, and the men are making good progress, but the lode is small, and does not yield much tin. The north lode is split in the west end; both parts are small, and composed chiefly of quartz; it is letting out more water than usual, and we hope soon to get into a larger and better lode. The two pitches in back of the 12 are just as they were at the setting. The three below the 12 look rather better. The two pitches at the 30 fm. level are improved, especially the bottom one. The men are getting good wages.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 26: The lode in the 85, east of the engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of prian, &c., yielding a little tin. The lode in the 85 west is 18 in. wide, yielding a little ore, but not enough to value, although a very kindly lode. The lode in the 75 east is without any change; the men are getting on very satisfactorily with the 75 cross-cut north. The lode in the 75 west is getting larger. The lode in the stope above the 75 west is worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in the stope above the 65 is worth 1½ ton. The lode in the 55 west is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the stope below the 55 west is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 55 west is worth 6l. per fm.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, July 26: The turnpike lode has improved, producing saving work. The middle lode is small, producing tin at intervals.—North Lode: We are driving west of new shaft; lode worth 50l. per fm. or upwards. The stopes in back of the 26 east are worth 25l. per fm.—South Lode: We are stoping above the 40; lode just as last reported, worth 60l. per fm. We sold last Thursday 11 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. of tin.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, July 26: The ground is a little better for sinking in the engine-shaft. No change in the lode worthy of notice this week. Every effort is made to force the sinking of this shaft, as it is the most important point in the mine. In the 70, driving west, the lode is still a little disordered, but I think it will soon become settled; the ground in this end is good for progress.

FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. H. Willcock, July 27: The lode continues as large as last reported, yielding quartz, mundic, lead, and antimony ore in large rocks, and stones of rich silver ore. Our piles on surface cover our present floors, and we are only waiting for the clearance of the farmer's crops off the ground, when we shall extend the floors and commence to dress up the different sorts for sale. We intend also sinking a shaft on the lode about 12 fathoms ahead of our present end, that additional hands may be raising mineral, and for better ventilation of the level and stopes. We are gaining depth by every fathom we advance our drivage, as we are now into the rise of the hill, and shall soon have deep backs for stoping. I trust, ere the year expires, to have reached the great deposit expected, so that cargoes of ore may follow each other quickly, which will enable large dividends to be paid.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, R. Andrew, July 26: The ground in the new north air-shaft continues good, and fair progress is still being made. We hope to effect a communication with the rise and the stopes below during the latter part of the coming week. In the 115 north we have only taken down the west or cab part of the lode, having the main or east part still standing; we are, therefore, unable to give its real value before the east part shall have been taken down also. The lode in the 84 fm. level north is now opened out to 4 ft. wide, consisting of friable quartz, mundic, and lead ore, but not yielding at the present time enough of the latter to value. We are, however, expecting an improvement here daily, looking at the very favourable composition of the stratum and lode. The north stope, in back of the 100, is opening out well, and yielding fully 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The middle stope, in back of this level, is yielding ½ ton, and the south stope ¾ ton per fm. The northernmost wide stope, in the back of the 45, is yielding fully 1½ ton of lead ore per fm., and presenting strong indications for improvement. The stope adjoining, to the south, is yielding 2 tons per fm. The remaining tutwork operations are without any particular change. The same remark will apply to the tribute department.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, July 27: The engine-shaft is now 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 21; the character of the ground the same as for some weeks past. The cross-cut north, at the 21, is being driven 6 fms. 4 ft.; there is a change in the ground; it is more firm, and much stained with greens, and letting out water. The change looks favourable. The pitches in back of the 21 and 11 fm. levels are without change to notice. The pitch in back of the adit level is not looking so well. We expect to sample to-morrow 36 tons of ore.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, July 22: The shaftmen are progressing very satisfactorily in sinking and cutting the tip-plat. The 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, is still in the lode, where it is producing very fine stones of ore, and showing a very kindly appearance. The winze sinking below the 36 is still going down on the north part of the lode, which is composed of spar, capel, mundic, and a little ore, the principal ore-bearing part being standing to the south. The ventilation is improved by the application of a new air-machine, which is worked by boys in each core.

— G. Rowe, July 27: After driving some 7 fathoms through the capels of the lode in the 50 cross-cut we have now met with an improvement, so far as seen a branch of nearly solid yellow ore 8 in. wide, producing 2 tons to the fathom. I think we are getting near the north wall.

GODOLPHIN HILL.—J. Pope, jun., July 26: The caunter lode in the deep adit south, east of Parson's shaft, is improving in size, and looking more kindly for tin; at present 15 inches wide. The caunter lode in the shallow adit south, east of Pump shaft, is 18 inches wide, composed af gossan, peach, prian, and tin, worth of the latter about 6l. per fathom—a very kindly lode. The north lode in the shallow adit, east of Vivian's shaft, is 9 inches wide, composed of spar and prian, and worth about 2l. per fathom for tin. West Great Work lode, in the shallow adit, east of the caunter lode, is divided by a horse of killas; the south part is 1 foot wide, producing low price tinstuff. The north part, which we consider the best part of the lode, is standing, but intend taking it down in course of a few days, when I will report on its value.

GOLCH HILL.—July 26: Harvey's shaft has been sunk 4½ ft. since last report. The lode has improved in size and value, being now 9 in. wide, and yielding 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. I think we shall be out of this kind of ground in about another yard. The shaft is being sunk by six men.

GREAT BRIGAN.—John Tredinnick, July 26: The lode in the end driving west of the new shaft at the 10 fm. level produces stones of ore, and looks kindly for further improvement. The stope in back of the 10, west of the above shaft, and east from No. 2 winze, is worth for copper ore 6l. per fm. The stope in back of said level further west is worth for copper ore 7l. per fm. We intend putting a stull in the back of the 10 fm. level in the early part of next week, after which we shall commence to sink two winzes below the above level. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, July 27: The boiler and its connections with the engine are quite ready to work, but in consequence of some pitwork having been delayed from Hayle we shall not put the engine into motion until Saturday next, when I hope everything will be ready. The engine-shaft will be resumed and sunk with all possible speed to develope the various lodes.

GREAT LAXEY.—T. Kitto, July 26: For some weeks past the general appearances and future prospects of the mine have been very nearly the same, consequently it will be quite useless for me again to particularise the various points of operation, as it would only be a repetition of former reports. Suffice it to say, that the only changes during the month worthy of notice have been in the 110 and the 180 ends north; the former has fallen off in value, whilst the latter has improved almost to an equal extent, and I believe is now penetrating the run of ore ground that has been so productive in the level below. In the south part of the mine there is no change that would call for any special remark. Dumbell's Mine still continues to open up good prospects for the future. We are badly off for water for dressing the ore, and but for the engine erected last year this department would now be nearly at a stand-still, but we are using every endeavour to keep up the returns during the dry season, which, no doubt, will continue two or three months longer, and if we can manage to do so during that period, with the return of a full supply of water, there will be no difficulty whatever afterwards in at least maintaining the present raisings, and the probability is of being able to increase them.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, W. Jenkin, July 26: The ground at Vivian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67, continues as reported last week. The lode in the rise in back of the 57, east of Jenkins's shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode at King's shaft, sinking below the 75, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 75, west of the latter shaft, is worth 10l. per fm. At Sleggan's shaft, sinking below the 70, the water continues to go down slowly. The lode in the bottom of the same is looking well in appearance, worth 25l. per fm. In the 70, driving west of this shaft, no lode has been taken down during the past week. The lode in the 70, driving east of said shaft, is worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70, 8 fms. behind the end, is worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the 60, driving west of Sleggan's shaft, is improved; the part being carried is 4 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—G. Rowe, July 26: The lode in the 73 fm. level, both in driving north and south, is opening out larger, and improving for lead, and I have very little doubt of having to report a valuable discovery in this level shortly. There is no change to report in the 60 fm. level south, nor in the adit level, driving in the same direction; but in the adit level driving north we continue to have a very promising lode, 3 ft. wide, yielding rich stones of ore. I feel satisfied this will lead to an independent discovery, and which, very possibly, will be of some magnitude.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, July 24: The ground in Gifford's engine-shaft is now changing into blue, and continues favourable for sinking, but the progress made is not quite so rapid as it has been, owing to its getting deeper to draw the stuff; we shall, however, erect a whim this week, and shall then get on much faster. Though the masons have been hindered a little by the wet weather, they are now getting on well with the engine-house, and have plenty of materials. The quarrymen are preparing for the erection of the whim. The carpenters' and smiths' work is being proceeded with as fast as possible.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, July 26: In Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 166, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and promising for improvement. In the 166 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for tin. In the 166 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 154 east the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton per of ore per fathom. We sampled to-day 183 tons of copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, H. Tregoning, July 26: Hill Brothers Engine-shaft: The ground in the 75 cross-cut south continues much the same; the end is still in a beautiful elvan. The ground in the 63 cross-cut south is a little spare, being mixed with branches, containing mundic, blende, and a little lead; the end is letting out water freely, which is a good indication.—Buckley's Shaft: The lode in the 25, east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and worth full 10l. per fm. for tin—a fine looking lode; this end is now opening up some good tin ground. The lode in the stopes in back of the level is 4 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. Our tribute pitches continue just the same as for some time past, and should our present prospects continue we can see our way clear to raise 4 tons of tin per month.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, July 22: In the 150, driving east from Harvey's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 15l. per fm. We have suspended the sinking of Fielding's shaft below the 140 in consequence of water, and have put the men to rise in back of the 150, against the said shaft, which is in the elvan course. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 140, is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 45l. per fathom. The lode in the 140, east of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for copper and tin. The south lode in the 140, west from Fielding's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The south lode in the 120, driving west from Offord's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 12l. per fathom. No change to notice in the 110, east from Mathew's shaft, during the past week. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, east from Mathew's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 25l. per fm. The lode in the 100 end, driving east from Walker's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth for tin 30l. per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the above level, west from Walker's shaft, is worth 35l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 90, east from said shaft, is 9 ft. wide, worth for tin 35l. per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of this level, west from Walker's shaft, is worth 30l. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 90, against Walker's shaft, is worth for tin 20l. per fm. The south lode in the 90 end, driving east from Moyle's bottoms, is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin. We have not yet cut through the north lode at the 90, east from Offord's shaft, where the lode is still producing saving work for copper ore. We have communicated Walker's shaft from the 70 to the 80, which has given good ventilation to the same; we shall now commence to stope the backs of these levels, where the lode is large and productive for tin. The lode in the rise in back of the 70, against Walker's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 10l. per fm. The lode in the 50 rise, against said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the above shaft, sinking below the 36, is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. We have been repairing the stamping-engine during the past week, and hope to get the same to work again on Monday next.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, T. George, July 26: Carnmeal: The shaftmen are now employed cutting plat in the 126, which will be completed in another week, when the sinking of the engine-shaft will be resumed. The lode in the 126, driving east, is 4 feet wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 114, driving east, is 5 feet wide, composed of peach, prian, mundic, and tin. The lode in the 102, driving east, is 4 feet wide—stamping work; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of tin. Hicks' skip-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 36; the lode in bottom of the shaft is large, and of great promise; the same may be said of the lode in the 36, driving east and west.—Old Mine: The cross-cut in the 95 is driven north of Harvey's engine-shaft 99 fms.; driving by nine men, at 20l. per fm.—Conquer Branches: The 95, driving east, is worth 5l. per fm.—Main Lode: The rise in back of the 85 is producing stones of tin. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 26: The lode in the shaft is without change since last reported; the ground seems to be getting a little easier for sinking. Some of the old workings on Owen's lode are gone dry, but I cannot see anything of the lode, as everywhere is filled with stuff. We shall take down the lode in Gwydyr next week. No change in any other part of the mine.

HALLENBEAGLE.—E. Richards, R. M. Kitto, July 22: At Pinniger's engine-shaft, sinking below the 56, the ground is still favourable; the lode or branch is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 56 cross-cut south is suspended for the present; we have put the men to drive west on the lode or branch. The 56, driving east of Pinniger's engine-shaft, is without change since last reported. In the 56, driving west of sump-winze, the ground is hard for driving. In the 56, east of said winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the 44, on the north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. In No. 3 winze, sinking below the 44, on the above lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. At Stone's shaft, sinking below the 47, on north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 47, driving east of Stone's shaft, on the north lode, is disordered by a slide. King's shaft, sinking below the 40, is without change. In the 40, driving east of King's shaft, on north lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40, east of King's shaft, on Wheal Rose lode, is 15 in. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in Reed's shaft, sinking below the 43, on Reed's lode, is 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm., with a very promising appearance. The lode in the 43, driving east of said shaft, on Reed's lode, is 1 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 43, driving west of said shaft, on the same lode, is 1 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 44, on Reed's lode, is 18 in. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 43, west of Bawden's shaft, on Reed's lode, is 15 in. wide, worth 13l. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the said level, on said lode is 18 in. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; the water is draining fast in this part of the mine.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 25: The lode cut in costeaning is, no doubt, the Tavistock lode; it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and gossan—a kindly lode.—West Hawkmoor: I have placed the men to open on the surface previous to sinking on the rise coming up.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 26: The lode in Bailey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is worth 80l. per fm. for its length (13 ft.), and promising further improvement. No material change in any other part of the mines.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, July 26: The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 30, west from flat-rod engine-shaft, is looking well, and producing from 3 to 6 tons of ore per fm. There is no change in the appearance of the lode in any other point of operation since last reported on. We are busily engaged in preparing for the next sampling (on Friday), which we calculate will be over 50 tons of copper ore.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, July 24: In the 53, east of the new shaft, we have just had a hole in the lode, and find it is composed of mundic, peach, iron, fluor-spar, and good stones of ore, worth of the latter 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 41 west is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and ore, worth of the latter 2½ tons, or 10l. per fm. The lode in the 41 east is composed of prian, mundic, and spots of ore; the ground is easy for progress. In the 30 east the lode is increasing in size, now between 4 and 5 ft. wide, consisting of mundic, quartz, iron, and ore, worth 6 tons, or 18l. per fm. We have not yet cut the lode to the west of the great cross-course.

LEAWOOD.—J. Nicholls, J. Daw, July 21: We have set the following bargains to-day:—The 30 cross-cut to drive north, by eight men, at 1l. 15s. per fathom; the ground is becoming mineralised, and we expect to cut the lode in driving about 6 feet more. The 19 cross-cut north from the western end, to drive by four men, at 1l. 17s. 6d. per fathom; the stratum is congenial, and by the dialing the lode is within 2 fms. of the end. The 19 north to drive by six men, at 1l. 12s. 6d. per fathom; the lode is 4½ feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, and mundic, and is as promising an end as can be seen, and we fully expect it to improve soon.

— J. Daw, July 25: We have cut the lode in the 30, which, so far as seen, is yielding good stones of copper ore, and letting out water freely. Having only just cut into it, I cannot give size or value. I will send you full particulars to-morrow.

— J. Daw, July 26: The lode at the 30 fm. level is very wet and spare for cutting through. I thought yesterday we should have been through it by this time. So far as seen it is a very kindly lode.

— J. Dawe, July 27: The lode at the 30 fm. level we have cut into about 3 ft.; it is composed of spar, prian, and mundic, with stones of copper ore; so far as seen it is a kindly lode. In the 19 fm. level cross-cut north the ground is favourable for driving. The 19 fm. level north lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and mundic, and is altogether a very promising lode for yielding lead in large quantities. The rise in back of the 19 fm. level west will yield ½ ton of copper ore per fm. It will take a cross-cut of 36 fms. to cut the lead lode at the 30, supposing it keeps the same underlie; but to drive back on the course of the lode which we have now cut it would only be 40 fms., and we should prove the copper lode for that distance.

LONG RAKE.—Capt. Evans, July 22: The 90 west has improved since I last wrote you, now worth 1½ ton per fm., and very promising. The 90 east is also improving, carrying a branch of lead 2 in. wide, solid. We expect to hole the 80 east to the winze in a few days, when we shall be in a position to let two good pitches. The 70 east continues pretty good, and the 60 east promises to be better. We shall sample 26 tons on Tuesday next.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, July 22: Old Mine: Our progress has not been so good in the engine-shaft during this week, owing to a crush in the timber, the repairing of which has hindered the men from sinking, but is now completed, and the men are again at work in bottom of the shaft; the lode is still very large, and producing stones of copper ore and mundic. In the 70 east end the lode has taken a turn south of east, and not much of it in the level; we have commenced cutting into it, and expect to see more of it by next week; that part of the lode we have is principally gossan, with a little native copper. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 70 east is unproductive. In the rise in the back of this level the lode has again improved, and is worth 10l. per fm.—West Mine: The lode is not yet reached.

MINERA UNION.—Wm. T. Harris, July 27: Brabner's Shaft: The pitch in the bottom of the 60 yard level north is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in the back of the 80 yard level, south of No. 2 winze, is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of this level, north of No. 1 winze, is as last reported, worth 1½ ton of lead per fm.—William's Shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level, north from winze, produces occasionally good stones of lead, and is very promising. The pitch in bottom of this level, north of shaft, is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. All other places the same as last reported.

NEW CLIFFORD.—J. Michell, July 26: Holland's engine-shaft is sunk 25 fms.; I think we are not far from the lode, as the water is very much increased, and the country highly mineralised. We are pushing on the building of the engine-house, and hope to have it completed and engine at work in about two months from this time, when there is no doubt but we shall begin to make returns.

NEW CROW HILL.—Wm. Trelease, July 25: The ground in the 70 east continues favourable. The ground in the 55 east is better, lode less compact, with no ore to notice in the north part of it at present; but the south part is now producing some excellent stones of ore. The new stopes in the back of the 55 seem to be gradually improving, and from which the men employed therein have within the last day or two broken some good work, which will help us out a little. We are still progressing favourably with the engine-shaft at Louisa's, below the 30, and in the past week we have noticed some fine spots of lead ore in the branches of spar now and then met with in the bottom of the shaft. What this means, of course, has yet to be proved; but it is what we like to see.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, July 25: On Saturday last the following bargains were set:—The 27, west of the new engine-shaft, to drive by six men, stent the month, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore. The tributers in back of the adit are getting wages at 11s. in 1l.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, Wm. Mitchell, July 26: The lode in Bickford's shaft is 4 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 84, east of Bickford's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, at present unproductive; the lode in the same level, west of Bickford's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 50l. per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 12l. per fathom. The stope in back of the same level, east of winze, is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is producing good stones of copper ore. The stope in the back of this level is worth 10l. per fm. The stope in the back of the same level, west of winze, is worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. At the 58 we have put the men to drive north to intersect the north part of the lode. The stope in the back of this level is worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 46, west of Bickford's shaft, is small and poor. Pool's shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 46.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, July 27: There is no very material change in the mine for the week. The ore in the 60 fm. level, west of Carr's, and also in the 40 fm. level, east of the new shaft, appears to be more lasting. Our survey is to-morrow, after which you shall receive full particulars.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—G. Rickard, July 27: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking perpendicular below the 74, has improved a little, and the lode is producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. The rise in back of the 86, against the shaft, is spare for progress, in conseqnence of the influx of water and the hardness of the ground. The ground by the side of the lode in the 64 west still remains favourable for driving; we intend to cross-cut the lode south in about a week or ten days time to ascertain its size and value. The north part of the lode in the 40 west is full 2 feet wide, composed of capel, fluor-spar, peach, and mundic, with saving work for copper ore; worth of the latter 5l. per fathom, with an improving appearance as the end advances. The lode in the stopes in the 30, west of No. 2 winze, is worth from 25l. to 30l. per fm., with every appearance of a continuance. Rickard's shaft is down about 8 ft. below Trowse adit, in good killas ground. Every effort will be made here to get down to the 10 fm. level with all possible dispatch. The lode in the stopes in the back of Trowse adit is worth about 30l. per fathom; the ore at this point is of a better quality. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are not looking quite as well as last week. We are in a forward state with the water-wheel, drawing-machine, &c., which we hope to have completed and in full working order in about ten days from this time.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, July 22: The ground in the 100 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, is still favourable for driving; the end is also still in the elvan, and letting out more water; the lode in this level, east of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The water is now drained a little below the 70, at King's flat-rod shaft, and we should recommend the resuming of the driving of the 70 west to intersect the great cross-course, which can now be done without working the flat-rods.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—W. Hancock, July 25: We continue to make good progress in clearing the old sump-shaft below the 40. The north lode, which is come in the shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with about 1½ ft. of the north part of it producing excellent stones of lead, blende, and copper; the south part is composed of mundic and quartz. It appears the former workers have taken away a great deal of ground on this lode about this place. The lode in the 40, east and west, still maintains its value for blende. Tea's shaft is squared down and bed-planked to the 30; the endmen are engaged taking out ground for plat; when completed will again resume driving the 30 east of shaft. The ground in the new engine-shaft is again improved. Everything in and throughout the mine is in good working order.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Paull, July 26: The lode in the engine-shaft still continues about 5 ft. wide, interspersed with copper, tin, mundic, and blende. In the 85 west the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and much of the same composition as the engine-shaft.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, July 25: The sinking of King's engine-shaft and the driving of the 50 cross-cut are still progressing satisfactorily, and the character of the ground is good for mineral. The 60, east of Bennett's, and west of cross-cut at that level, are without alteration since last reported, worth respectively 3l. and 6l. per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 50, on the south lode, is still looking very well; lode worth 15l. per fm.; we calculate at our next sampling to have 20 tons of ore from this pitch. We hope to very soon meet with this shoot of ore in the rise in back of the 50, a little west of the said pitch.

NORTH MINERA.—July 26: The ground in the eastern shaft, sinking below the 40, is a little easier for sinking. In the 40 fm. level, driving north-east, the ground in the end is looking very kindly, that part of the lode nearest the hanging wall being composed of a light-coloured bastard limestone, carbonate of lime, spar, and also spots of lead ore. The stope in the back of the 25 fm. level has improved since last week, and it will now produce fully 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; we shall commence rising here again to-morrow, in order to prove the lode upwards. I have stopped the 35 yard level west, as we were driving upon the cross-course, and have put the men to stope in the back of same level; this stope will produce 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The 35 yard level, driving east upon Alfred's lode, is improving, and will now produce 1¼ tons of lead ore per fm., and is looking very promising for further improvement.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian and Son, R. Angove, F. Hosking, July 26: In the 205 west of Doctor's shaft, the lode continues to look kindly, and to yield some good copper ore. In sinking under the 194, at Pearce's shaft, the lode continues to yield copper ore, worth about 60l. per fm. There is no alteration in the other points of operation in the western levels worthy of notice. In the tin stopes, east and west of Doctor's shaft, the quality of the tinstone continues much the same as for some time past. In the Wheal Crofty, or eastern district, the lode in the 160, east of the engine-shaft cross-cut, has increased in size, being now 5 ft. wide, is improving in the quality of the tinstone, and again yielding some copper ore; altogether the lode has an improving appearance, accompanied by a very high temperature, and the issue of a considerable quantity of saline water. In the 160 west the lode has been cut through, and is found to be 4 ft. thick, composed of low quality tinstone; we hope for an improvement in driving west on it. In the 140, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and the quality of the tinstone is improving; it being worth at present about 10l. per fm. The stopes in the eastern district are without any material alteration.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, July 26: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 30; the lode in the shaft is 15 in. wide, and composed of fine lead, mundic, soft spar, &c., and improving in depth. The 30 end west is driven 40 fms. 3 ft. west of engine-shaft, and for the last 15 fms. driving the lode has much improved; the lode in this end at present is greatly improved since last week; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for lead, and rich stones of lead, some of which were broken from the end yesterday, and sent the same day to the office in London. The lode in the 20 end west is 2 ft. wide, producing rich stones of silver-lead ore, and letting out plenty of water, which is a good indication; this end is driven 81 fms. 2 ft. west of engine-shaft, and the lode for near all the distance in driving has a good appearance, and leaving ground that will pay for stoping. The lode in the adit end is 18 in. wide, composed of fine lead, mundic, &c., and for the last 2 fms. in driving the lode has much improved. The flat-rod shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. below the surface; the ground in this shaft has much improved, and favourable for sinking. The lode in Rye's shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of fine lead, mundic, soft spar, and flookan, with a very favourable appearance; this shaft is sunk 3 fms. 2 ft. below the adit level; we expect an improvement in this shaft shortly, as the lode is improving very much in depth. We hope by next week to commence our dressing operations, and dress up the lead we have at surface. The engine, &c., is working remarkably well, and the mine progressing favourably.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, July 26: Main Lode: In the 122, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, saving work for tin, and very promising for further improvement. In the 112 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, tinny throughout. The lode in the 102 west is 5 ft. wide, worth about 5l. per fm. for tin. In the 82 west the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive.—North Lode: In the 42 west the lode in the winze sinking is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; no lode taken down in the winze sinking under the 42 since last reported. In the 42 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm.; we calculate about 10 tons have been broken out of this end in the past month.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—W. G. Gard, J. Phillips, July 27: We are sinking by the side of the lode in Parker's shaft, in favourable ground for progress. The ground still continues very favourable, both in the incline and the rise, and the men are making good progress at both points. We are continually meeting with green silicate of copper in the north end of the rise, in larger quantities than when last reported on, showing that the nearer we approach the caunter lode the more the ground becomes mineralised. The men are making good progress in clearing Michael's shaft. The house for the drawing-engine is up and covered in, and the engine in a forward state of erection. All other operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

PANT-Y-PYDEW.—T. Hughes, July 27: Engine-shaft: The winze is sunk 13 yards below the 70 yard level; the lode in the bottom is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay, carbonate of lime, and a little lead—very promising. We have commenced a level to drive west, in order to prove the shoot of lead gone down in the 70 yard level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of cabonate of lime and lead; a great improvement is expected.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, July 22: Samp: In the 130 east endthe lode is worth 8l. per fathom. The 130 west is worth 8l. per fathom. The 120 east, … In the 120 fm. level west, the lode in the winze is worth 15l. per fm. In the 100 east, in the south part of Skimmer's, the lode is worth 7l. per fm. In the 100 east, in the … cross-cut, we have intersected Skimmer's lode, which is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom for tin; this, for so close to the cross-course, is a good value, and we expect that as it gets beyond the immediate influence of the cross-course the lode will increase in breadth and productiveness. The copper ore found in the 47 was in a south part of the lode, which, near the cross-course, was little else but small branches; we believe the branches lately intersected in the 100 cross-cut to be a continuation, and, consequently, we have only to drive east a short distance to find the more productive ground; this we propose doing as soon as we have driven the cross-cut a few feet further, to ascertain whether we have all the lode or not. In the south cross-cut in this level nothing of importance has been met with for the week.—Cobbler's: In the 110 east the lode has much improved in value, now worth 13l. per fm. In the 110 west end we are only carrying the … part of the lode, which is worth about 5l. per fathom; the most valuable part of the lode has gone off south, and this is being followed by a pare of tributers, but we expect these two lodes to unite as we get further west, hence we expect improvement in the end. The 100 west end is worth 4l. per fm. The 100 west winze is worth 8l. per fathom. The 90 east end is worth 4l. per fm. The 90 west has been communicated with the 90, east of the intersection. The 68 east winze is worth 8l. per fathom. The … winze is worth 5l. per fathom.—Street: The lode gone off north from the bottom of the 18 is chiefly productive for tin, on which the tributers are getting good wages. … lode has not yet been intersected in the 30 cross-cut, but we expect to intersect it in a few days.—New Shaft: The lode here is worth 8l. per fathom. We sold on Wednesday last, at Chyandour, 8 tons 7 cwts. 7 qrs. 3 lbs. of black tin for 450l. 19s. …

PENTRE LYGAN.—F. Evans, July 21: We are driving on the cross-cut with all possible dispatch, with the hope of soon cutting the main lode of the mine. The ground is very hard, which is the reason of our not making greater progress.

— J. Evans, July 26: Very satisfactory progress is being made in driving the cross-cut south, and from the appearance of the ground, it would appear we shall soon meet with the lode.

PENHALLS.—Wm. Higgins, J. Nance, July 22: We have nothing new to report of … in the 60 cross-cut, south of engine-shaft. In the 60, driving west of … the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 13l. per fm. The flat and Cowling's lode in the …

ing west, south of the shaft, are 3½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom; and in this level, driving east, 7l. per fathom. In the 50 west, north of shaft, the flat lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm.; and in the winze sinking below ditto, 3 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm. The Pink lode in the 40, driving west of south cross-cut, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. The ground in the flat-rod shaft has a little improved for sinking.—East North Lode: The lode in the 20, driving east, north of heave, is 15 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm.; and in the stope above this level, 18 in. wide, worth 11l. per fm.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Wm. Gifford, July 25: We are continuing the sinking of Watson's shaft with all possible speed. The tribute department is much the same as when I last advised you.

REDMOOR.—Thos. Taylor, July 25: We have no particular change in the cross-cut north. In the south cross-cut we are meeting with small branches of black and yellow copper ore. Yesterday we cut a large vugh of black copper ore. I hope to reach the lode shortly.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. H. Martin, July 27: The ground in the 90 cross-cut, north of Louisa's shaft, is favourable. The lode in the 90, west of this shaft, on the south part, is small, being mixed with a horse of killas. The lode in Hill's shaft, sinking below the 80, will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Hill's shaft, is increasing in size, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, with a good prospect of further improvement. No lode taken dawn in the 80, east or west of Hand's shaft, since last report. The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is 3½ feet wide, and worth 5l. per fathom for tin. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking below this level, will yield 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of Hand's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, and of a very kindly appearance for mineral. The lode in the 50, west of Hand's shaft, is 18 inches wide, containing some rich ore, but not sufficient to value. All other places are without change since our last report. We sampled on Tuesday last 332 tons of ore for one month.

BRINNIE LAXEY.—W. H. Rowe, July 26: The ground is a little harder in the forebreast of the shallow adit cross-cut. At the deep adit, on the copper lode, the ground is of a promising kind, a little black jack or blende being now mixed with the quartz. At the engine-shaft, the lode in the bottom is 5 feet wide, mainly composed of a light blue killas, quartz, and recently nice prills of lead in a flookan on the hanging side.

RESTRIGGIAN.—T. Parkyn, July 27: We have cut through a lode containing some good ore, but not to value. There is still water issuing strong from the end, and I have directed the men to drive on the deep adit, believing, as I do, that the main lode is close at hand. The ground is most congenial for mineral. I think the copper lode is still further north, and, from the appearance of the ground, we shall have the iron lode first, when you shall instantly be advised.

ROSECLIFF AND TOLCARNE.—R. Pryor, July 22: Lindo's engine-shaft is being sunk and timbered 8 fms. below surface; the lode is still in the shaft, and presenting a good appearance, the ground favourable for sinking, but the water increasing. The foundation of the engine-house is cleared out, and the masons will commence to build the same on Monday next. We have a large quantity of stone on the mine, and the quarrymen are getting on well with raising a quantity more. No time will be lost in pushing on with this important work, in order to get the engine to work as soon as possible, so as to reach the 30, at which point good results may be expected.

ROSKEARNOWETH.—J. Vivian and Son, R. Angove, F. Hosking, July 26: In the 70, west of Parkan Bowan shaft, on Parkan Bowan caunter, the lode contains a much larger proportion of congenial quartz, is less mixed with the surrounding stratum, and contains a small quantity of copper ore and blende; altogether it presents a better appearance than for some time past.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, July 25: The ground at Ellen's shaft is most congenial for ore, and favourable for sinking; the men are making good progress. The 30 east is spare for driving, and, not being clear of the cross-course, we do not see much of the lode. The rise above this level will soon be communicated with the 70, if the ground continues as it is. The 70 east is in full course of driving, and the end yields a little ore. The stope in back of this level is worth 10l. per fm. The 70 west looks promising, but there is no alteration to report. There is no important change in the pitches, the tributers having been recently engaged about their ore. The sampling to-day is (computed) 50 tons.

ROYALTON.—Thomas Parkyn, July 17: The masons are making good progress in building the engine-house, &c. All the loadings will be completed next week; all the other surface work is going on well. The miners are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft. We are not down quite 5 fathoms from surface, and we have some rich work for tin in the shaft. My intention is to sink this shaft to the 30, when I shall at once cut plat, and commence driving and stoping in this level. I shall also cut plat in the 20, and drive and stope as well in the 30. From this level I shall fix the plunger-lift to surface, and the drawing-lift from here down. From the surface, down 10 or 12 fathoms deep, I shall work the lode as open cutting. The lode being 12 fathoms wide, and containing good work for tin not more than 6 feet below the surface, you will see I shall be in a position to raise immense quantities, and very cheap, the lode being so speedy for raising that six men will raise as much work as twenty will in most other mines, so that this is a most valuable property.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, July 27: In the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 5 south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and looking very promising for further improvement. In the 50, east of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, prian, and good stones of ore. In Gilbert's rise in back of the 20, east of the engine-shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding some good saving work for copper ore. In White's stopes, in back of the 20, east of White's rise, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of good ore per fathom. In back of the 20, west of White's rise, a 10 fm. level has been driven on the south part of the main lode, in which the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding some good saving work. In the western shaft the ground is easy, and good progress has been made. In the deep adit level, driving east, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding good stones of ore. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, July 26: The lode in the 20, eastern end, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of copper ore. The whim-shaft is suspended for the present, having too much water to contend with; we shall drive 2 fms. more on the eastern end, then rise against the whim-shaft, and the communication will be made with greater dispatch, and at less expense. The sumpmen are engaged fixing rods, ladder road, &c., and by Saturday next we shall go to work with the pitwork complete to the bottom of the mine, and the exploration will be carried on without interruption.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, July 22: The character of the ground in the flat-rod shaft, and also in the rise against the said shaft, is just the same as when last reported.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, July 22: The engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 30.—Middle Lode: In the 30, east of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little black copper ore, and presenting a kindly appearance; in the same level west the lode is smaller, but looking kindly, and producing a little black copper ore. In the 20, east of cross-cut, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, impregnated with black copper ore; in the same level west there is a more favourable looking lode for copper than we have had before, and yielding some good stones of black copper ore. In the 10, east of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing some good tinstuff, and looking likely to improve; we expect to meet with copper in this end; in the same level west the lode which has been producing copper ore is now producing tinstone of good quality.—West Basset Lode: We shall be ready to commence sinking King's shaft below the 30 in course of about a week, and shall at once be driving the 30 east and west of the said shaft. In the 30 west the lode presents very favourable indications for an early improvement, being productive of good specimens of native copper, with some black copper ore, and increasing in size. We have cleared the 20 fm. level 13 fathoms west of King's shaft, and have about 11 fms. more to reach the copper ore ground already driven through. We are clearing at the rate of 2 fms. in 24 hours. We have got everything ready to commence sinking Vivian's new shaft below the 10, and also driving the 10, west of the said shaft, where the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the deep adit level, west of Vivian's new shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and of much the same character as it has been for some time. We have commenced opening westward from the new shaft on the junction of the middle and engine lodes, on a branch which we think may lead to the main part of the lode.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, July 26: In the adit end driving west of cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is about 10 in. wide, producing mundic, spar, and spots of copper ore.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—Wm. Roberts, July 26: In the 56, east of the flat-rod shaft, no lode taken down since last reported. The lode in the 46 east continues 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have sampled to-day (computed) 25 tons of ore.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, July 26: There is no alteration in the ground in the cross-cuts east and west since my report for the meeting. The western cross-cut is still letting out water.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, July 27: There is no particular change in the appearance of the lode in bottom of the engine-shaft since last reported upon; it is still about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and showing a kindly appearance. No lode has been taken down in the north-eastern shaft since my last—then producing good saving work for the stamps. Our progress during the last week in spilling through and securing the great cross-course has been rather retarded, owing to the large quantity of water in the eastern side. We are compelled to clear up and secure another adit shaft before we shall be able to find the lode named in my last report, where I have every reason to believe we shall raise some rich tinstuff when cleared up.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 22: The lode in the adit west is 14 in. wide, of quartz, prian, &c., and letting out pretty much water. No change in the shaft. We have the greatest part of the engine brought on the mine.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—John Nancarrow, Joshua Daniel, July 26: There is still a large stream of water coming from the 40 south, but as yet there is no appearance of lode. Roderick's engine-shaft looks more promising, and yields tin to save. The lode in the 40 east is opening, and yields stones of tin. The west stope, in the back of this level, is worth 2l. per fathom; the middle stope is worth 4l. per fathom; and the east stope is worth 6l. per fathom. The stope below the 20 east is worth 10l. per fathom. The lode below the 20, west of Louisa's, is worth 4l. per fathom.

ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, W. R. Rutter, July 26: Saveall's Lode: The stopes below the 62 fm. level are worth 4l. per fathom. The 20, driving east of engine-shaft, is worth 3l. per fathom.—North Lode: The 88, driving east of shaft, is worth 3l. per fathom; ditto driving west is worth 5l. per fathom. The 74, driving east, is worth 3l. per fathom; driving west it is worth 5l. per fathom.—Owl Lode: The 50, driving north, is worth 4l. per fathom. The 40, driving south, is worth 3l. per fathom. The 20, driving north, is producing a little tin. The 10, driving north, is a promising lode, and worth 5l. per fathom.—Buck Lode: The 62, driving east of junction, is worth 3l. per fathom. The winze, sinking below the 40 fm. level, is worth 5l. per fathom.

TIN HILL.—J. Martyn, July 26: We have found the old men's workings on Arthur's lode, which is fully 5 ft. wide. We are now clearing a shaft down through the attle, where we are finding some good stones of tin. We are now daily expecting to get to the bottom of the old men's workings, where we fully expect a good course of tin.—Engine-shaft: We are driving west on No. 4 lode; this lode is 5 ft. wide, with two leaders of tin, and spotted with tin all through. We hope to cut No. 5 lode in a fortnight. We are now driving by the side of the lode, as we have beautiful ground. We hope to cut No. 5 lode and Arthur's lode in a short time, when we shall have a splendid mine. All other things are going on well.

— W. H. Willcock, July 27: I have been underground and inspected these works, with which I was perfectly satisfied, the levels in course of driving being necessary to develope the mine, placing it in a proper position to carry it out in a practical manner. A large amount of work has been done in driving a cross-cut 19 fms., and intersected Nos. 3 and 4 lodes. A winze has lately been sunk on No. 3 lode from the 9 to the 22 fm. level, which has ventilated the mine, enabling the men more speedily to push on the levels. We have extended the level 22 fms. on No. 3 lode, which at first was small, but is now improving in size, and will, from appearances, be richer in tin as we get further west. We have also driven on No. 4 lode, which has been opening out, and is now from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with good leaders of tin on the foot and hanging-walls; finding this lode stiff ground, we proposed to continue the driving on the hanging-wall, by which time will be gained in intersecting Nos. 2 and 6 lodes, as well as reaching the junction formed by this and No. 5 lode, where we look for a great improvement by these lodes coming together; it will there again be cut into, and we hope with very good results. We expect to cut this lode in about ten days. Further west of the sett we have sunk on Arthur's lode, so much worked upon by the ancients, and find some very rich stones of tin, sufficient to induce us to commence sinking a shaft 10 fms. under their workings; and then, by a cross-cut, drive into the lode at that depth, when we anticipate, from the surface operations, to come upon a fine lode of tin. When all these points are reached we shall have an extent of backs to stope away which should give constant and good work for the stamps. This mine requires further time; it is but young yet, but there can be but one opinion of the result, if the development is continued, and the necessary work carried on with spirit, to enable it to be made a first-class mine. The engine, and all the machinery, in first-rate working order.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, July 27: The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 12 in. wide, worth 3l. per fm. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 12 in. wide, worth 3l. per fm. The rise in back of the 40, east of Hollow's, is communicated with Dawes' shaft.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE UNITED.—J. Medlen, C. George, July 25: Our setting on Saturday runs thus:—To drive the 172 fathom level east of new sump-shaft, by eight men, at 85s. per fathom; the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. To sink Trevenen shaft below the 172 fm. level, by eight men and four boys, at 14l. per fathom; the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. To drive the 172 fm. level east of this shaft, by four men, 2 fms. stent, at 90s. per fathom; the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. This level to drive west, by two men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is worth 3l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in this back is suspended for the present; the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. (This level will be resumed in a few days.) No. 2, by two men, at 23s. per fathom; the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. No. 3, to two men, at 25s. per fathom; the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. No. 4, to two men, at 25s. per fathom; the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 162, east of this shaft, to four men, at 45s. per fathom; the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 2 stope, west of this shaft, by two men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. No. 3, by two men, at 45s. per fathom; the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. No. 4, by four men, at 30s. per fathom; the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. No. 5, by two men, at 30s. per fathom; the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the 150 fm. level, west of this shaft, by two men, at 45s. per fathom; the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. No. 2, by two men, at 55s. per fm.; the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. No. 3, to two men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode is worth 4l. per fathom. A stope in the back of the 140, by two men, at 45s. per fathom; the lode is worth 80s. per fathom. To drive a cross-cut south in the 130 fm. level, new sump-shaft, by eight men, at 50s. per fathom; also to drive a cross-cut south in the 70 fm. level, east of old sump-shaft, by six men, at 13l. per fathom.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, July 25: The ground in the engine-shaft is very troublesome for sinking, owing to the ground in some places being very soft, and at other parts of the shaft hard, which makes against our progress in sinking, having to close timber the shaft. At the 40 south we cannot get through the run, owing to so much water coming through the stuff, and breaking the timber. We have now placed the men to commence driving a side tye west of the run; we have the same thing to do in the level above. We have one stope in the back of this level, worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; we expect to have a good lode in this stope, looking at the end of ground left from the stope taken away. The stope in back of the 40 north, which we are carrying 6 ft. high so as to bring air in the end, is producing saving work. The lode in the 30 south is 2½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.—a very kindly lode. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; and the stope in back of the 30 is producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. Since we have put down the side lift and changed the 19-in. working, we are able to keep the water all right, and our engine at present is working about six strokes per minute.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, July 25: The stope in back of the 124, north of Field's shaft, continues to yield 2½ tons of blende per fm.; stoping by six men. In the level driving south of shaft, beyond Wenallt's boundary, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of blende per fm. We are now getting into the rich blende deposit known as Nant's bunch; this level is being driven by four men. Curtis's pitch, in the 110, south of rise, is yielding its usual quantity of blende—4 tons of blende per fm. William's pitch, in the 110, north of Field's, is producing 2 tons of blende per fm.

WALKHAM AND POLDICE.—J. Lean, July 22: The ground in the 50 north consists of a stiff, congenial killas. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 38 is 1 foot wide, producing saving work for copper ore. I have for the present suspended the driving the 38 north, and have put the men to open ground preparatory to the sinking a winze in the bottom of the 26, over the stopes in the 38.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, July 26: We have sampled this morning 259 tons (computed) of ore.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, July 27: The shaftmen have resumed sinking Brothers engine-shaft, and are making good progress through a stratum that is in every way favourable and congenial; the lode is discharging much water at the bottom of the shaft, which we find is draining the Union Mine, where we find the water has already sunk 3 fms., enabling the tributers to resume active operations in the bottom of the adit level, on Union lode, from which they are breaking very good work. The cross-cut adit, driving south of Brothers shaft, continues in good ground, and is now extended 29 fms. The tribute pitches in the back of the 55 are still yielding good work, and the new pitch in the back of the 45 has much improved; and as this lode is standing in whole ground from this level to surface it has every appearance of containing good resources. We are now busy preparing our batch of tin to be sold on Monday next, and which we compute to weigh 5½ tons. The new pumping-machinery extended to Brothers shaft continues to work satisfactorily.

WEST CLIFFORD.—R. Pryor, July 22: Roache's Engine-shaft: The casing and dividing of this shaft is now nearly completed to the 60, and the dividing put in to the 90. The men are now engaged about this work, and it will take about one week more to complete the same, after which we shall at once erect a shaft tackle, in order to draw the stuff from the 110 and other levels. As soon as the 110 is cleared we shall at once fix the lift to draw the 120, in which it is said to be a good lode of copper ore. We have eight tribute pitches at work, and I have every reason to believe, as soon as the engine-shaft is timbered, and we can have the steam-whim to clear the stuff in the bottom levels, we shall be able to set a great many more.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, July 24: The ground in the adit shaft continues good for progress. The ground in the 150 west is as favourable for progress as when last reported on. The part of the lode now being cut into in the No. 5 cross-cut, in the 162 west, contains quartz, peach, iron, mundic, and good stones of ore occasionally. The lode in the stopes east and west of the No. 4 cross-cut, in the 162 west, continues to yield about the same amount of ore per fathom as previously reported on, worth 19l. per fathom. The small part of lode cut into in the cross-cut east of Morris's shaft, in the 174 fm. level, contains capel, peach, iron, quartz, a little grey copper ore, and some native copper between the joints. The ground in the 174 west is elvan, of a favourable character for progress and for mineral.

WEST TRELAWNY.—C. Thomas, July 26: The ladder-road in the western shaft is complete, and we shall be able to carry on our operations here vigorously. We have cut the south lode near the centre of the sett; it is about 1 ft. in width, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and copper, and is a most promising lode. We shall proceed to further develope this lode immediately, which we have not the slightest doubt will lead to good results. This is one of the West Damsel lodes which has been so productive. Our general operations are progressing satisfactorily, and we are sanguine of the results.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—John Smith, July 20: Last Saturday being out monthly setting, the following bargains were set:—The 40 to drive east of Painter's engine-shaft by two men and two boys, at 7l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The 40 to drive west by two men and two boys, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 5l. per fm. A winze to sink below the 30, west of engine-shaft, by two men and two boys, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The 20 to drive west by one man and one boy, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 5l. per fm. The bottom of the 30, east and west of Pearce's winze, to stope by three men, at 2l. 7s. 6d. per 100 sacks; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The bottom of the 20, east of the engine-shaft, to stope by two men, at 2l. per 100 sacks; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Smith, July 27: The lode in the 40, east of the engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, west of the engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The mundic pitches in the western part of the mine are producing about the usual quantity.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, July 26: The ground in Gundry's engine-shaft is not so favourable for sinking, consequently its progress is not quite so rapid. I hope it is only temporary. Gutierres' shaft is down about 9 fms. below the surface, the ground being much the same as when last reported. The masons and surfacemen are busily engaged levelling bob-stand, &c., for the speedy erection of flat-rods. The engine and pitwork continue to work satisfactorily.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, July 26: The lode in the 130 east is 2½ ft. wide—improved for tin. I have seen some very good stones of tin brought up by Capt. Champion this morning.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 25: On Saturday last the following bargains were set:—The 108 to drive east by the side of the lode by six men, stent the month, at 5l. per fm. The 108 west to drive by the side of the lode by six men, stent the month, at 5l. 10s. per fm. The cross-cut south in the 96 west to drive by four men, stent the month, at 5l. per fm. The 96 east to drive on the north part of the lode by six men, stent the month, at 4l. 10s. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 84 east, west of Hosking's winze, by four men, stent the month, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 10l. per fm. The 84 east to drive by six men, stent 4 fms., at 4l. per fm; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. The stope in back of the 84, east of Walter's winze, by six men, stent the month, at 2l. 5s. per fm.; lode worth 10l. per fm. The lode in Evan's pitch, in back of the 72 east, is worth 8l. per fm. The 48 east to drive by four men, stent the month, at 3l. 5s. per fm. To fill and land all the stuff in the mine, for two months, at 8l. per month. We hope to complete the shaft 3 fms. below the 108, cut tip-plat, put in pent-house, and fix the standing-lift in the 108 by the end of August.

WHEAL EDWARD.—George Rowe, July 22: The lode in the 61 west is improving in character, and producing good stones of ore. There is no other change.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 22: The lode in the 120 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing tinny work, worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 110 east is 3 ft. wide, and producing a little tin. The lode in the 110 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. Three stopes above this level are worth 12l., 10l., and 8l. per fm. The lode in the 100 east is small. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 12l. per fathom. Two stopes above this level are worth 12l. and 8l. per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 2 ft. wide, producing tinny work; this lode is improving. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 90 east is 18 in. wide, and producing a little tin. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 ft. wide, and producing tinny work. Four stopes above the 80 are worth 12l., 8l., 7l., and 6l. per fm. The lode in the 66 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 66 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, July 22: The lode in the 130 west end is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is spotted with copper ore. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the stope above the 115 is worth for copper ore 7l. per fm. The ground in the 90 north cross-cut is favourable for driving.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Wm. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, July 22: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, but not to value.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12l. per fm. In the 65, driving east of shaft, we have had no change during the week. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 11l. per fm.; and in the winze below this level 15l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fm.; and in the winze sinking below ditto, 8l. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 8l. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fm. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is showing a better appearance than for some time past, now 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 5l. per fm.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, J. Harris, J. Stevens, July 27: Clymo's shaftmen are still engaged cutting a trip-plat at the 200. In the 200 north the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. In the 190 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 180 north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. In the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on the 15th inst. two parcels of lead ores—No. 1, computed 64 tons, to Messrs. the Trustees of the Treffry Estate, at 23l. 7s. 6d. per ton, and No. 2, computed 23 tons, at 9l. 10s. 6d. per ton, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, July 22: Carter's shaftmen will complete the cutting of the trip-plat below the 57 about Tuesday next, after which we shall resume sinking below that level in favourable ground for progress. The lode in the 57 end, driving east of Carter's, is not looking so well as it did a week ago, but this change I regard as temporary, as this end is now barely under the perpendicular where the tin came in the level over, and full 4 fms. short of where it came in at the 35. In the 45 east we are driving by side of the lode. In the 35 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 45 cross-cut south the ground is easier for progress, and judging from the character of the ground I think we are near the lode.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED.—Wm. Chappell, R. Gluyas, July 27: The flat-rod shaftmen are now engaged sinking the shaft below the 125, down 2 fms. 1 ft.; lode 3 ft. wide, and letting out a large quantity of water; the lode has a better underlie, and from what can be seen in sinking a little deeper we may reasonably expect a decided improvement, the ground being easier for sinking, and more mineralised. In the 95 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, quartz, and a little tin, but not sufficient to value; here the lode continues its size and bearing, being quite different to what it was in the levels above, where the lode was broken up and very much disordered; we are getting back near the channel of ground, and opposite the Great Wheal Vor Wheal Metal, now so rich. We have nine men sinking Bounder shaft; lode 18 in. wide, and very congenial for tin. There is no alteration in any other part.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, July 22: The engine-shaft has been cleared below the back of the 60; here the lode is 5 ft. wide, and in the east end of the shaft contains a branch of copper ore on the footwall that will produce 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. From appearances here we expect to have some ground in back of the 60 available for tributers. This is a very fine lode indeed, and we have no doubt will turn out, on development, a very productive one. We propose getting to the bottom and clearing the 60 as rapidly as possible.—North Lode: In the 20 west end the lode produces stones of copper ore; and, although it has not yet improved as might have been expected from it, there being a kindly piece of ground between this end and East Carn Brea boundary, there is a good prospect of its becoming productive therein. In the 20 rise the lode produces good stones of copper ore, and from the quantity of sulphate of copper present we infer that an improvement will be met with. In the 20 north cross-cut there are strings of black copper ore in the elvan, but nothing of any apparent importance has been intersected since we reported to you on the 1st inst. This is a very promising lode, and contains a little copper ore—we believe it will become productive on getting clear of the elvan, but think it prudent to defer driving on it until we see the result of the lode now being driven on east with this view. In the 20 east the new lode improves in breadth going east, and produces good stones of copper ore; we expect there cannot be much further to drive before getting through the elvan, when we anticipate an early improvement.—Belfry Shaft: This shaft, which has been sunk on the cobalt lode, is now clear 38 fms. below the adit level. In the 45 the old plans show a cross-cut intersecting the south lodes, also considerable workings on the cobalt lode; we expect to get down and examine this shortly.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, July 26: The flat-rod shaft is now 10 fms. below the 70, and the men are about to case and divide the shaft from the 70 downwards, preparatory to driving the 80 and sinking the shaft below it. The water has increased a stroke per minute in sinking the last 4 or 5 ft., and in the bottom of the shaft we have a leading branch, containing the blue carbonate, crystallised grey, and blistered copper ore. We shall commence driving the 80 at once, and, as we shall now be sinking the western shaft below the 70 with a full force of men, we shall speedily lay open fresh ore ground. This week we shall complete fixing 30 fms. of pitwork in the new shaft, and connecting the same with the engine by means of a balance-bob and flat-rods, thus doing away with the heavy cost of horses employed in sinking that shaft. We shall at once cut into the old Unity lode, and force on the end east to the junction with the other lodes.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, July 22: We are all right, and the men are all gone to their places to work in the engine and incline shafts, and the 120 east and west to the skip-road in good working order. The 120 east is worth 10l. per fm.; the 120 west, 15l.; the 110 east, 10l.; the 110 west, 12l.; the incline shaft, 16l.; the 100, west of incline, 6l.; the 80, east of Goodinge's, 5l.; and the 60, east of Goodinge's, is worth 5l. per fm. We have sold this day 11 tons 23 lbs. of black tin, at 51l. 5s. per ton.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 26: South Lode: Taylor's engine-shaftmen are getting on in sinking as fast as possible. In the 75 east the part of the lode carrying is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 75 west is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. We have two stopes over the back of the 75 east working by 12 men, each stope yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. We have now also two stopes in back of the 75 west, each stope yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 65 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope over the back of the 65 west is not looking so well for ore as when last reported, now producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 65, east of Taylor's, and east of the cross-cut, on the north lode, is poor. We are getting on pretty well in forking and clearing up Wheal Raven engine-shaft below the 65.

TOLCARNE.—July 26: Field's Lode: At Field's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and gossan, and occasionally stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 60, driving east of Field's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of soft spar and stones of ore—a promising lode. In the 60 cross-cut, north of Field's shaft, the ground is rather hard. The lode in the 50, driving east of Field's shaft, is 1 foot wide, consisting of gossan and spar. In the 40, driving east of Field's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, and spotted with ore. The lode in the 30, east of the shaft, is 1 ft. wide, consisting of spar, gossan, and ore, and yielding of the latter ½ ton per fm. In the rise in back of the 20 the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of gossan and spar. The lode in the 10, east of Field's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, consisting of gossan, spar, and a little ore. In the adit level, east of Field's shaft, the lode is split into three branches, altogether about 15 in. wide, and at present of no value. The ground in the adit level driving north is moderately easy. In the adit level south the ground is a little easier.—New North Lode: The lode in the 50, east of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of good ore per fm. The lode in the 50, west of the cross-course, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 50, west of the cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 40, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of good ore per fm. The lode in the 30, east of the cross-cut, is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of gossan and spar, and spotted with ore. The lode in the 40, east of the cross-cut, is 14 in. wide, consisting chiefly of soft spar and ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 20, east of the cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, composed of spar—unproductive.

POLBREEN.—July 26: The lode in the 12 holds on very well; there was 2 fathoms 1 ft. 4 in. driven during last month, and we calculate yielded fully ½ ton of tin. The lode in the present end continues quite as good, so this is laying open a good piece of ground, and likely to continue. The 22 is being driven south-west of sump-shaft, by four men and two boys, at 7l. 10s. per fm. We are driving in this direction for the purpose of cutting the south part of Tregay's lode, which is the part now being driven on in the 12 west, which is yielding the tin. We shall have a great many fathoms to drive to get under the best of the tin ground. The end has just passed through a small lode—we think it is the north split that was opened on in the 12 by the former adventurers, and continued a great length west by us; but, being poor, we discontinued driving, but since then we discovered the south part. There are good stones of tin in this small lode in the end, but we shall push on the end to get away west as fast as possible, without doing anything on it for the present, but it looks kindly. The pitches are looking just the same as last month.

ROARING WATER MINE.

The following is the report of Mr. T. C. Smith, who has just returned from the mine:—

Having made a close examination of the mine, I have endeavoured to ascertain, as near as possible, the amount of work done, its position at the present time, and the prospects that lay before us. I beg to lay before you the following report, as the result of my investigation:—Gilliman's shaft is sunk perpendicular to a depth of 22 fms., 9 by 5, the plat is complete, and ready for sinking to a lower depth the moment the water-wheel is complete and the shaft unwatered; the distance between this and Grady's shaft is about 35 fms. Grady's shaft is sunk on the course of the lode 22 fms. 3 ft., and Bush's shaft is also sunk on the course of the lode 16 fms.; these two shafts are apart 14 fms., and communicate at the 16 fm. level. Orchard's shaft is sunk 6 fms. on the course of the Orchard lode, which is found to dip north towards Gilliman's shaft. Thomas's lode, which is also parallel, and dips to the same point, is extended on 14 fms.; the distance between these workings and Gilliman's shaft is 46 fms. There are six other lodes within this space, which may be expected to form a junction with the north lodes at about 40 fms. The excavation for the wheel-pit, which is about 12 fathoms from Grady's shaft, and the excavation for the bob-pit at Gilliman's shaft, which is to connect the horizontal-rods with the water-wheel, will be completed in about a week, and ready to receive the wheel. The main weir and water-course are nearly complete, which will give sufficient water to work three large wheels, if required. The caunter level is driven 100 fms., from which a communication has been made with Gilliman's shaft, at about 11 fms. from surface, for ventilation and discharge of the water.

Captain Thomas has made out a surface plan by my request, which will more fully explain these workings. At the excavation for the wheel-pit a rich branch of grey and silver ore was cut through the day before I arrived, about 7 to 8 inches wide. There is no doubt but there are other parallel lodes and branches, that will drop into the main lodes in depth. Just before Bush's shaft was stopped some of the richest grey and silver ore was brought to surface I ever saw. As the operations at the mine are stopped, no other report can be given than those received, but I saw a small pile of ore, about 7 tons to 8 tons, fit for the crusher, of fair quality. There are two excellent whims at Gilliman's and Grady's shafts, and a good supply of materials upon the mine, so that when the water-wheel and crusher are fixed, the expenses will be confined to sinking the two shafts. I visited the Cappagh Mine yesterday, and, by the kindness of Captain Eddy, I had a good inspection of those works. I find they are now down 100 fathoms, and are sending up rich grey, purple, and yellow ore, exactly similar in character to the ore raised at the Roaring Water Mine. These lodes may be clearly traced from one mine to the other, and the results at Cappagh clearly indicate what we may expect in depth at this mine. Captain Eddy, who gave us a report at the last meeting, freely gave me his opinion, that we have every prospect of a rich mine at Roaring Water; that our advantages very far surpasses theirs, for the ground, as a whole, is much easier, and we shall require no steam-power, which is usually an expensive item in mining. I may add the prevailing opinion in the district, and the opinions given by many practical parties who have visited the mine, are that we shall have a very valuable property in Roaring Water

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NON-LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.—Two persons, who were among the promoters of an intended company, signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association of it for twenty shares each, but did not further act, and received no allotment of shares or notice of calls, though calls were made; and, in fact, they heard nothing more of the company until it was ordered to be wound-up. They were, nevertheless, registered as shareholders. The question was whether they were, under the circumstances, liable as contributors. The Master of the Rolls held that they were; but the Lords Justices have reversed this decision. This was the case of the United Kingdom Shipowning Co.

REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.—The House of Lords lately decided, in the case of Bowes v. the Hope Mutual Life Assurance and Honesty Guarantee Society, that the words "registered companies," when used in the Companies Act, 1862, mean companies registered under the Act itself, and "unregistered companies" mean the companies which have been registered antecedently to the passing of that Act. It is not a discretionary matter with the Court of Chancery when a debt, valid both in law and in equity, is established, to say whether a company shall be wound-up or not, but, ordinarily speaking, it is the duty of the Court to direct the winding-up. But if a debt is not clearly made out as being a valid debt at law and in equity, then the Court is not bound to direct the winding-up if there be any mode by which the validity of the debt can be better established before the order is made.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—EFFECTUAL AID.—In the sad time of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be procured at a little cost. Holloway's ointment and pills are always useful in relieving pain, in reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misapplied, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. They are a blessing to the rich when tormented by indigestion, gout, and skin diseases, &c., and a precious boon to the poor when struck down by illness. Holloway's medicines should be in the possession of all soldiers, sailors, and emigrants, who will then be in a position to ease pain and cure disease when medical assistance cannot be obtained.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 28, 1865.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected.....p. ton	89	0	0	—		
Tough cake & tile „	86	0	0	—		
Burra Burra .... „	90	0	0	—		
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	11½		—		
ditto tabes ..... „	0	12¾		—		
Sheathing & bolts p.ton	91	0	0	—		
Bottoms ..... „	96	0	0	—		
Old (Exchange)..... „	77	0	0	—		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	15	0	8	0	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	15	0	—		
Nail rods	8	10	0	—		
„ Stafford. in London	8	15	0	9	15	0
Bars ditto	8	15	0	11	0	0
Hoops ditto	9	17	6	10	10	0
Sheets, single	10	10	0	11	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0	5	10	0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	7	0	0	7	5	0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7	10	0	—		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7	0	0	7	5	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11	10	0	11	15	0
To arrive	11	15	0	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	15	0	3	1	0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6	—		
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	8	6	2	5	6
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0	12	0	0

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny. soft	19	5	0	—		
Ditto (WB)	20	10	0	—		
Ditto sheet	20	0	0	20	5	0
Ditto red lead	22	0	0	23	0	0
Ditto white	26	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto patent shot.....	22	10	0	—		
Spanish	18	10	0	—		

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	8¼d.-9d.
Wire	8¾d.- —
Tubes	9½d.- —

STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	13	0	0	14	0	0
„ (hammered)	15	0	0	16	0	0
Ditto in faggots.....	16	0	0	16	10	0
English, Spring	18	0	0	23	0	0
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.					
Foreign	22	0	0	22	2	6
To arrive	22	0	0	—		

ZINC.						
In sheets	28	0	0	—		

TIN.						
English, blocks	94	0	0	—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	95	0	0	—		
Ditto, Refined	97	0	0	—		
Banca	94	0	0	—		
Straits	90	10	0	—		

TIN-PLATES.*						
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	10	0	—		
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	16	0	—		
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	7	0	—		
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	13	0	—		
IC Coke ..... „	1	3	0	1	5	0
IX Ditto..... „	1	9	0	1	11	0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0	—		

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	7¾d-			8¼d.		
Sheets.....p. lb.	7¼d-			8¼d.		
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0	0	7	10	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The directors of the Bank of England have deemed it necessary to raise the rate of discount to 3½ per cent. at their usual weekly meeting, on Thursday. This will not, however, have any effect upon the Metal Market, as the low rate recently ruling of 3 per cent. did not produce any activity in the metal trade, neither now will the addition of ½ per cent. to the rate act prejudicially to the trade; in fact, the metal market is so exceedingly dull that no circumstance seems to have any influence in causing anything approaching to vigour to spring up. We still, however, entertain the hope that with the autumn a more satisfactory state of things may arise; and that although the season may not be marked by the activity that usually takes place in the metal trade at that period, yet, at all events, that we shall have a somewhat better state of business than has now been observed in the trade for some time past. The elections being now over, the effect they had in counteracting business will be removed, and thus may cause a little better feeling to arise; but we are principally anxious to see a revival in the East Indian and American trades, upon which we so much depend for activity in the metal trade; and until this takes place we fear matters must still continue dull.

COPPER.—The market remains very dull, and export orders continue very scarce; consequently, prices are not so firm.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the iron trade remains tolerably firm. Orders are not large; but the heat of the weather has for some time kept down the make below the quantity which would be produced if the men could work the full number of heats; and in some cases merchants complain of orders not being properly executed. The home demand is still good. In Welsh the iron trade has been rather quiet during the week. There is only an occasional cargo of iron as yet sent to America, but makers are preparing for a better state of things, and confidence is unabated in the ultimate revival of trade with the States. Russia and Sweden continue to be considerable buyers of railway iron, and the shipments to other foreign markets remain about the same as last week. Home specifications are not scarce, although, perhaps, they do not come in quite so freely as some expected, the elections having, no doubt, something to do with the paucity. The exports for the week ending July 20 were 1451 tons. In Swedish iron no alteration has taken place with regard to prices. In Scotch pig-iron the market has again been inactive during the week, and prices have declined. At the commencement of the week the price stood at 54s. 4½d. cash, but declined to 54s. 3d. cash, at which it remained during the greater part of the week, but towards the close fell to 54s. 2d. cash, and the last advices from Glasgow announce that the price had again declined to 54s. cash.

LEAD remains still without animation, and no change has taken place in prices.

TIN.—The market for Straits has slightly improved, and business has been done at 90*l.* 10s. cash, at which it now remains steady. Banca may still be quoted at 94*l.*, but not much demand. English is firm at the official quotations.

SPELTER.—A little more business has been done in this metal during the week, and several parcels on the spot have been sold at 22*l.*, and for forward delivery at the same price; but latterly the market has become a little stiffer, and we should now quote the price on the spot at 22*l.* 2s. 6d.

TIN-PLATES.—The firmness which has characterised the trade for the last few weeks is maintained, and makers of coke qualities are receiving numerous offers, but not at such prices as to induce them to make larger sales. STEEL shows no sign of improvement.

QUICKSILVER cannot be bought under the quotations.

BIRMINGHAM, JULY 28.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says—The markets are thinly attended, but more enquiries, and some more business doing; good orders in hand for manufactured iron. No giving way in good pigs, but the hot weather is checking production.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.

The present position of this trade deserves attention. From returns made by makers and storekeepers of the stocks held by them on June 30, compared with those made on Dec. 31, the stock in Scotland is shown to have been reduced 56,000 tons in the last six months, although Cleveland production has been in full force, and all taken off.

Official returns of the exports from the United Kingdom to all parts during five months ending May 31 in—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Pig-iron .....Tons	154,678	183,709	188,475	188,413	199,974
Bar, bolt, and rod	107,233	118,386	131,672	127,964	93,599
Railway, of all kinds ..	170,343	143,197	161,348	179,893	139,263

Exports of pig-iron from Scotland to all parts during six months ending June 30 in—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Tons	313,987	294,623	299,216	329,291	326,579

Exports of iron from the United Kingdon to the United States for five months ending May 31 in—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Pig-iron .....Tons	20,199	8,140	16,119	49,255	16,517
Bar, bolt, and rod	16,537	14,231	23,080	50,653	6,135
Railway, of all kinds ..	24,239	1,619	6,003	70,237	12,288

These returns show that the demand from America can hardly be worse than during the first half of this year, and, also, that other important outlets are opening up to the iron trade of this country. The present stock bears about the same proportion to the wants of the trade as the stock in 1852 bore to the wants of that period—namely, about seven and a-half months' consumption—and the price in that year rose more than 100 per cent.; and the average price for five years (1853-1857) was 70s. 6d. per ton. Periods of commercial depression and drooping prices drive consumers of iron to a hand-to-mouth trade, and the surplusage of production has to be held by producers and the public; hence the accumulation of stocks observable. A return of confidence and improving prices drive consumers to forstall their wants; hence the sudden reduction of stocks as in 1853. Wages difficulties started a movement in the last six months of 1863, but dear money, and the accompanying crisis in the cotton and produce markets, forced the trade back to the hand-to-mouth system, and the trade has continued so during the last eighteen months. The present price of Welsh bars, f.o.b. at Liverpool, is 7*l.* 10s. to 7*l.* 15s. Cheap money, a good harvest, large stocks of produce, a profitable cotton trade, plentiful employment, serene politics, modified foreign tariffs, limited liability enterprise, and the increased custom of the new cotton countries, must, unless something unforeseen happens, soon bring more buoyancy in general trade, and the favourable statistics of the iron trade will cause the competition usual in such circumstances between consumers and speculators. The only reserve stock anywhere of consequence to draw from is Scotch pig-iron.—LOCKHART AND CO.: *Liverpool, July.*

NEW YORK, JULY.—Decided improvement is noticeable in the tone of the metal market, resulting from the anticipation of a large fall business. Already considerable enquiry exists, and large transactions are of daily occurrence in several metals. Ingot Copper is firm. In Pig-Iron a number of heavy contracts and sales have been made; of foundry irons the stocks are much reduced, and the enquiry is active. Many western buyers are in the market, to anticipate the early delivereance at Ellizabeth port, &c., and save thereby the vexatious delays and annoyances as well as the much higher freight of the later seasons of navigation. Forge Irons are quiet, and stocks heavy. Bar irons are very quiet. Rails, demand good, with an encouraging amount of enquiry. Lead is quiet. Spelter having fallen below its actual value has been brought in by several houses, with a view to put up prices.—T. J. POPE.

The standard for copper ores has now risen two weeks in succession, showing a move in the right direction, though, at present, of no great amount. Tin also is confidently expected to rise, and these circumstances combined have created a better feeling in the MINING SHARE MARKET, and more business has been transacted this week, in many cases at advanced prices. The settlement of the fortnightly account was also heavier. The shares chiefly in demand have been Clifford Amalgamated, East Rosewarne, East Grenville, Wheal Buller, Lady Bertha, East Caradon, Great Wheal Vor, South Condurrow, Wheal Rose, Wheal Trelawny, West Caradon, Wheal Seton, North Roskear, Wheal Chiverton, and a few others. Carn Camborne, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 27 to 28; Cook's Kitchen, 8¼ to 8¾; East Caradon, 12 to 12¼; East Carn Brea, 6 to 6¼; East Grylls, 3 to 4. East Basset, 18 to 20; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss of 135*l.* 16s. on the two months, and a balance in hand of 680*l.* 12s. 8d. The indications in the 120 fathom level end west are considered more favourable for an improvement, otherwise the mine is poor. East Rosewarne shares advanced to 3¼, but leave off 3 to 3¼; the 75 west is worth 12*l.* per fathom; the stope, 9*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. East Russell, 3 to 3¼; East Wheal Grenville, 2¾ to 3; Frank Mills, 6¾ to 7¼. Great Laxey, 19½ to 20½. Great North Laxey, 35s. to 40s.; these shares have been in demand, large buying orders having been received, we understand, from the Isle of Man. A good discovery is expected in the 73. Great South Tolgus, 1¾ to 2; Lady Bertha, 6s. to 8s.; North Roskear, 12 to 13; North Treskerby, 2 to 2¼. Old Gunnislake, ⅜ to ½; at a directors' meeting, held on Thursday, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and it was resolved to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of amending the Articles of Association, and consolidating the capital of the company, from 9000 shares, of 5*l.* each, to 4500 shares, of 10*l.* each. South Darren, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 3 to 3¼; Rosewarne United, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 3¼ to 3¼. Grylls Wheal Florence, ¾ to ⅞; at the meeting the accounts showed about 400*l.* against the company, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made. The committee, feeling disappointed at the returns, and at the general state of the mine, sent Mr. Jehu Hitchins to report upon it specially for the meeting. His attention was particularly called to one or two points—the principal being, that above the adit level, tin to the value of 2000*l.* was returned; and it was supposed, as the lode was best in the bottom of the adit, that good profits would be made when the engine and necessary machinery were erected, and the shaft sunk 10 fathoms deeper. This, however, has not proved to be the case, and the explanation offered by Mr. Hitchins is that the tin in the Grylls district lies in rich floors; and in the shaft at Grylls Wheal Florence, now 3 fathoms deeper than the 12, the lode appears to be coming in rich again, and may be on the top of another floor, such as yielded the riches above. In the present position of the mine he calculates it can be worked at a loss of 80*l.* per month; and if in four months the next level is reached as good as he expects it to be, the mine will be in a profitable position. Tincroft, 17 to 17½; Wheal Basset, 70 to 80; Wheal Grylls, 4 to 6; Wheal Rose advanced to 23, 25; Wheal Seton, 200 to 205; Wheal Trelawny, 17 to 18.

St. Day United, 12s. to 14s.; at the meeting, held on the 20, the accounts showed a balance in favour of mine, up to April, of 261*l.* 15s. 2d. Since the last meeting, 138 fms. 4 ft. 10 in. of ground have been driven and sunk, and although the discoveries have not been so important as expected, the agents state the bottom levels at Oppie's have very much improved, and, judging from their present appearances, they expect a good run of tin ground. Penhale, 5 to 5½; the Park lode, in the 40, is reported worth 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fm.; the winze below the 50 is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 60, 15*l.* per fm. Great Wheal Busy, 3½ to 3⅝; the lode in Offord's shaft is worth 45*l.* per fm.; the 100 east, 30*l.*; the 90 east, 35*l.*; the rise in the 90, 40*l.* per fm. The eastern ends are opening out a profitable mine. Great North Downs, 2¾ to 3½; the lode in the eastern shaft is worth 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 60 west, 15*l.*; the 70 east, 15*l.*; the winze below the 70, 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. Gawton United, 20s. to 25s.; in the 50 cross-cut a branch of solid ore, worth 2 tons per fm., has been met with. At Kelly Bray, the lode in the 30 west will turn out 4 to 6 tons of ore per fm.: 50 tons sampled for June. East Lovell, 9½ to 10; the Turnpike lode has improved, producing saving work. The north lode, driving west of new shaft, is worth 50*l.* per fm.; the south lode, above the 40 stope, is worth 60*l.* The tin sold last Thursday was 11 tons 6 cwts. Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; the tin sale this month was 14 tons, realising 766*l.* 13s. 9d., making a small loss. The copper sampled is 26 tons of good ore. Great Wheal Vor, 33¾ to 34½, and in demand; this mine looks splendid, and the run of rich ore ground holding down from the 147 to the 194 is adding largely to the reserves. Lately about four-fifths of the returns have been from sinking and driving alone. The aggregate value of the ends is 1740*l.* per fm.; the winze below the 162, 800*l.* West Chiverton, 75 to 80; the 90 west is worth 120*l.*; the 90 east, 100*l.* per fm. Wheal Chiverton, up again, 9½ to 9¾; the mine has been cleared to within 2 fathoms of the bottom, and is approaching a very important point. Wheal Buller shares have advanced from 16 to 20, 22½; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 110*l.* 0s. 10d. No call made. The 70 west is worth 16*l.*, the 70 east, 24*l.*; the 60 east, 12*l.*; the 60 west, 12*l.* per fm. During the last two months 300*l.* have been expended in new machinery.

In the Stock Exchange a very limited amount of business in Mining Shares has been transacted during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Chiverton, 8, 8¼, 8⅜, 8½, 8⅝; Great Wheal Vor, 32½, 32¾, 33⅛, 33⅜, 33⅝, 34, 34¼, 33⅜; East Caradon, 12¾, 12½; South Condurrow, 3¼; Great Laxey, 19½.—In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1; St. John del Rey, 44, 46, 45, 45½, 44½, 45; Washoe, 5*l.* paid, 9, 9½; ditto, 3*l.* paid, 7, 6¾, 6¾, 6⅞; Cobre, 22, 25.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—At the close of the last and the commencement of the present week our market for mining shares was generally dull, with corresponding quotations, excepting only in the case of Connorree Mining Company's shares, which recovered the previous week's fall of 9d. per share, and were in request at 22s. 6d., while holders ineffectually endeavoured to obtain 23s. (20s. paid). They are now, however, on sale at the lower rate. Business in Wicklow Coppers was done at an improvement of an eighth, 13*l.* 17s. 6d. having been paid for cash and account. Killaloe Slate Company's shares (20s. paid) were done at 15s., being a further fall of 2s. per share. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7*l.* paid) opened dull, and suffered a drop to 25*l.*, ex. div., for cash and deferred account, being fully 20s. under the lowest price quoted this month, and at one time they were even pressed for sale at that price; but a better feeling has set in, 25*l.* 10s., for cash, being easily obtainable, and 26*l.* up to 26*l.* 10s. having been paid for January account. An assertion has recently been made that a protest has been lodged by a "large body of shareholders" of the Carysfort Mining Company against persevering with the workings of this company's mines. This assertion is not correct; the only but important question at issue between the board of directors and a large body of shareholders being whether the hitherto unsuccessful management should continue in office, or give a new staff the chance of doing better.

The MARSEILLES EXTENSION RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY is now before the public, inviting subscriptions for a sufficient amount of capital (upon which interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is guaranteed) to enable the directors to construct a line of railway from the Old Port of Marseilles to Podestal, in order to provide additional facilities for the greatly increasing commerce of the town; and, further (as is indicated by the title of the company), to acquire land on both sides of the line for building and other purposes. The necessity for such a line of railway is obvious, from the fact that the existing lines are connected with the New Port and Docks, although, according to official statistics, during the past year no less than 8686 vessels of various nations, carrying 1,544,022 tons, entered the Old Port; while during the same period only 5000 vessels, carrying 694,997 tons, entered the New Port; but, owing to the New Port being provided with the great facilities afforded by means of railway communication, there were sent off therefrom 1,159,024 tons, by 5373 steamers. From the enormous commercial and suburban traffic that will necessarily flow to this projected line of railway, it has been calculated that immediately after completion it will produce a profit revenue equal to 15 per cent. upon the outlay, which, according to the contracts that have been entered into, will not exceed 185,000*l.* And a large and increasing revenue is also calculated upon from the improved value of the large tract of land that the company have acquired. Of the capital there has been subscribed 5000 shares in France, 3000 are reserved as fully paid-up, and 12,000 ordinary shares are to be issued to the public. The entire capital is placed at 400,000*l.*, and divided into 20,000 shares, of 20*l.* each. The present price of the shares is 1¾ to 2¼ prem.

The NICKEL AND COBALT COMPANY is in course of formation, with a nominal capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. The directors, after a most careful inspection of the works, the purchase of which this company proposes to complete, feel themselves fully justified in expressing a most confident opinion that returns of a most satisfactory character can be relied upon from the manufacture of nickel and cobalt, which has hitherto been the monopoly of a few private firms. The works, comprising every requisite for the successfully carrying on a most extensive business, are situated at Liverpool, and so satisfied is the vendor of its highly remunerative character when the necessary amount of floating capital is provided, that he has agreed to accept half the amount of the purchase-money (5000*l.*) in paid-up shares, and the remainder in instalments extending over a period of six months, and, moreover, consents to join the board as soon as the purchase has been completed. The premises are of such an extensive character that it is believed, in addition to the production of nickel and cobalt, the manufacture of German silver and the smelting of silver and other similar ores may be most profitably carried on. No promotion money whatever is to be paid, and the preliminary expenses are to be confined to actual outlay. It is mentioned that a considerable number of shares have been subscribed for, and for the objects at present contemplated it is not anticipated that more than about 1*l.* 10s. per share will be required. The direction is unquestionably eminently qualified to conduct such an undertaking. Mr. J. Inchbald, of Copthall-court, is the broker.

The WHEAL PENROSE AND UNITY MINES, at Porthleven, are already favourably known to many readers of the Journal, and as a company, with a capital of 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has now been formed for developing them with energy, and ample funds, it may be anticipated that the additional lodes recently discovered there will be made to contribute their full proportion toward the aggregate mineral wealth of the kingdom. The principal feature connected with the undertaking is the offer of the vendor (who for some 16 or 17 years was the manager and principal proprietor of the Pont Pean Leadworks, near Rennes), to submit the books of account relating to the working of the mines during the five years they have been in his hands. By this means the complaint frequently heard of fabulous prices being put upon mines cannot be made, the value being ascertained precisely in the same way as in any other description of commercial enterprise. The average selling value of the silver-lead ore now being raised is about 15*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton, and it is considered that 4000*l.* will be ample to erect all the additional machinery necessary for the permanent working of the mine. The vendor has agreed to take seven-eighths of the purchase-money (1660 fully paid shares) in shares, and the remaining 4340 are offered to the public, payable 1*l.* up to the date of allotment, and the remainder by calls at intervals of not less than three months. The mines have already yielded large profits, and their prospects are considered excellent by all the agents who have inspected them. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The DEVON WHEAL LOPES MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 20,480*l.*, in 1024 shares of 20*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The mine has been partially developed, but was abandoned for want of additional capital. One of the most important features, however, in the prospects of the company, and that which has led to its being formed, is the existence of an extensive deposit of blende (zinc), which until recently was a worthless mineral, but now of great value. All the necessary buildings are erected, and it is estimated that the available workings will constitute a clear saving of outlay to the present company of at least 30,000*l.* The property has been carefully inspected, and favourably reported upon, by Capts. James Phillips, of Bedford United Mines; Thomas Neill, of Devon and Cornwall United; Zachariah Williams, of Wheal Friendship, and Wm. Fezzy. Taking all things into account, and looking at the large amount of work done towards the prosecution of the mine, the character and promising indications the lode presents, the congenial stratum, the advantages of abundant water-power, the unusual facilities for economical working, and cheap carriage, Capt. James Phillips knows of no property that possesses such elements of success.

The directors of the CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF CORNWALL have issued their report, to be submitted at the meeting on Monday, of which we publish a full abstract in another column. It would appear that during the last year there were sold 19 cargoes of copper ore, of an average of 780*l.* for each cargo, whereas, in the present accounts, excluding the cargoes already sold, credit is taken for 10 cargoes, valued only at about 650*l.* each, which is equal to a difference per cargo of 130*l.*, or an aggregate amount of 13,000*l.* As has been stated upon previous occasions, the decline in the quality of a large proportion of the ores sold during the past year has arisen from those parts of the mines whence the higher quality of ore is obtained having been temporarily inaccessible, owing to the accident referred to in the report. The ores sold last year, including "slimes," or refuse ore of 5 per cent., averaged 12½ per cent., and realised 16s. 5¾d. per unit; whereas this year, excluding the "slimes," those already sold have averaged only 12½ per cent., and realised 15s. per unit. It was stated in last week's Journal that it was expected the monthly produce would henceforth be increased to something like 1500 tons. The directors call special attention to the great outlay in freight and railway carriage in Cuba; but this, it would seem, is likely soon to be very considerably decreased, inasmuch as it is probable that by reducing at the mines the bulk of the ores raised, such a saving will be effected as to leave in itself a margin sufficient for the payment of regular dividends. The general prospects of the company cannot but be considered as most encouraging, the only drawback being the depressed price of copper.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3153 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,480*l.* 15s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 113*l.* 9s.; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, 4*l.* 5s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 195 tons 5 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 29....	3379	£115 15 0	5⅞....	£4 0 6	13s.10d.	£99 1 0
July 6....	3365	111 6 0	6¾....	4 14 0	13 10	89 3 0
„ 13....	1985	115 1 0	6	4 2 0	13 9¼	49 19 0
„ 20....	4824	120 18 0	5¾....	3 16 6	14 1	70 6 6
„ 27....	3153	113 9 0	6¼....	4 5 6	13 9¼	68 19 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1708 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 23,162*l.* 15s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 88*l.* 12s. 4d.; average produce, 18; average price per ton, 13*l.* 11s.; quantity of fine copper, 307 tons 9 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 20 ..	1688	£ 93 14 6	12¾....	£ 9 14 0....	15s. 2¼d....	£76 1 0
July 4..	2077	91 4 0	14½....	10 18 10....	14 1	72 9 0
„ 25..	1708	88 12 4	18	13 11 0....	15 1	76 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about stationary. Of the 1708 tons sold on Tuesday, 820 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 11½, and sold at an average standard of 96*l.* 14s. 8d.—8*l.* 13s. per ton of ore; the remaining 888 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 24, and sold at an average standard of 85*l.* 2s. 6d.—18*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton of ore. On August 15 ore will be offered for sale from Cobre, Berehaven, Casali, Var, and elsewhere.

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 6317*l.* The profit on the workings for March and April was 2993*l.* 3s. 10d. A dividend of 7*l.* per share was declared, and 2733*l.* carried to credit of next account. Capt. P. Clymo reported—"Our prospects continue much the same as for a considerable time past—very good. You will observe our credits are not so high as at last meeting by about 800*l.*, owing to the continued low standard; however, I think it right to advise the payment of the 7*l.* dividend, seeing we still have a good balance in hand, and anticipating a better price for copper."

At West Basset Mine meeting, held on July 19, the accounts showed —Balance carried over from last meeting, 1025*l.* 0s. 7d.; copper ores sold, 3965*l.* 2s. 6d.; stores sold, 21*l.* 14s. 7d.; tin sold, 199*l.* 0s. 5d.; advance on tribute received, 2930.= 5460*l.* 19s. 1d.—Costs for April and May, 3114*l.* 13s. 10d.; royalty, 271*l.* 8s. 9d.; advance on tribute, 2301.; boundary costs, 238*l.* 1s. 8d.; sundries, 17*l.* 0s. 9d.; balance, 1589*l.* 15s. 2d.=5460*l.* 19s. 1d. A dividend of 5s. per share (1500*l.*) was declared, and 89*l.* 15s. 2d. the balance, and the proceeds of sales of ores not at maturity, 3698*l.* 15s. 2d. —3698*l.* 11s. 5d., applicable for the general purposes of the adventure, was carried over to next account.

At Wheal Basset and Grylls Mine meeting, on July 18, the accounts showed a credit balance of 222*l.* 4s. 2d. Captains Wilkin, Harris, and Oats reported on the mine. The new steam-whim is in course of erection, and will be complete in about

a month, when they intend to attach a line of flat-rods to it, and work the Growan Bridge part of the mine, which is highly spoken of. Number of tutworkmen, 80 men, 4 boys; tributers, 86 men, 5 boys; spallers and sawyers, 7 men, 1 boy; enginemen, smiths, and carpenters, 15 men, 2 boys; landers, fillers, surfacemen, pitmen, and timbermen, 28 men; tin dressers, 6 men, 68 boys, 84 girls.—Total, 387.

At the Grylls Wheal Florence quarterly general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. T. Scott in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 709*l.* 18s. 6d.; tin ore sold, 124*l.* 7s. 4d.=834*l.* 5s. 10d.—Labour cost to May, 416*l.* 8s.; merchants' bills, 322*l.* 19s. 2d.: leaving credit balance, 94*l.* 18s. 8d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance of the latter of 493*l.* 4s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At Wheal Emma general meeting, held at the mine, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1014*l.* 8s. 11d. A call of 6s. per share was made. The captain's report gave great satisfaction as to the future prospects of the mine in depth; and the improved appearance of the ore on the floors from the deeper levels showed that the recent discoveries were furnishing ore of better quality. The litigation with which the company were threatened has been in every case foregone. Ore weighed at Plymouth on the 27th, 330*l.* 14s.

At the Crowan Consols Mining Company meeting, on July 17, the accounts for the past four months showed a debit balance of 127*l.* 9s. 3d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capts. Vivian, Thomas, and Simons, in concluding their report, say—"Fair chances of success are certainly thus offered at a cheap figure. At present we see no advantage arising from putting more labour on the mines, but as soon as the leads are more fully developed, and ore ground discovered, we shall immediately do so."

At the St. Day United Mines meeting, on July 20 (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the accounts, made up to the end of April, showed a credit balance of 241*l.* 15s. 2d. The report of the agents stated that although the discoveries had not been so important as they expected, yet they were glad to say that their bottom levels at Opie's had very much improved, and, judging from their present appearance, they might expect a good run of tin ground. There were 35 pitches working on tribute, ranging from 11s. 6d. to 14s. in 1*l.* They had commenced to improve their tin dressing-floors, which they estimated would cost 350*l.*, and would, they thought, effect a saving of 25*l.* per month. It was resolved that the recommendation of the agents for the erection of a man-engine be carried out, and that all materials for the mine amounting to 50*l.* be purchased by tender for 12 months, or less time, as the committee might deem prudent; and that all tin ore be ticketed for as formerly—in the county.

At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. S. Steele in the chair), the accounts, including the estimated expenditure for the next three months, showed a debit balance of 600*l.* 3s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The report of the agent (Capt. F. C. Harpur) was read, from which it appeared that the mine had improved. The lode in the 30 fm. level, to the east of the great cross-course, is worth about 21*l.* per fathom. Capt. Harpur was in attendance, and explained the position and the prospects of the mine. He stated that in the 30 fathom level, east of cross-course, there is a fine course of ore, worth fully 7 tons per fathom; in fact, the prettiest lode he had ever seen in the mine. He expected to cut the cross-course in the 41 fm. level almost directly, and should the lode be found there to be of equal value to what it was in the 30, a good piece of ore ground would be laid open, and the returns rapidly increased. They were still driving west through the cross-course in the 30, feeling persuaded that the lode now so productive east of the cross-course was a different one to that upon which the company had formerly worked. The low price of copper was very much against them, as their ore was not of the richest quality. He was in hopes there would soon be an improvement in that respect, and a little rise would tell exceedingly favourable for this company.—Mr. Peter Watson stated that he was glad to see Capt. Harpur present, and to hear the explanations he had given. Capt. Harpur had been with the company for some years, and the shareholders had great reason to be content with his services.—The committee were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) meeting, on July 14, the directors made a call of 2s. 6d. per share.

At the North Shepherds Mine meeting, yesterday (Col. Rowley in the chair), the accounts made up to the end of May, showed a debit balance of 638*l.* 4s. 2d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for May and June showed a credit balance of 110*l.* 0s. 10d. No call was made. The agents reported that in the 80 fm. level, east of Kistle's shaft, the lode is 7 feet wide, producing stones of tin, and good stones of rich grey ore. This end presents a very promising appearance, and the tin pitches throughout are looking well. In the last two months 300*l.* has been expended in new machinery, which is credited in these accounts.

At the Llanrwst Slate Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. T. Short in the chair), the retiring directors, Messrs. J. E. Allen, G. Davies, E. H. Nolan, G. Reckitt, J. Roberts, T. Short, and W. L. Strong, were re-elected; and Messrs. Carttar and Harper were appointed auditors. The Chairman mentioned that when the prospectus was first issued he was travelling in America, or he certainly should have suggested that a little less ambitious scheme should have been submitted to the public, for 75,000*l.* was unnecessary, and 15,000 shares equally so, as he should object to embark their capital in the acquisition and development of other properties—unless with the consent of the shareholders—until that which they had in hand had been developed. The transfer of the property had been made, and he thought they might congratulate themselves upon having at such an early period, and with so small an outlay, been in a position to produce material, and that at the present moment there were orders on hand far beyond the means of supply. He further mentioned that it would be necessary to make a call of 1*l.* per share, and another call of a similar amount, perhaps, three months hence, and that would, he believed, be all that was required to bring the property into a dividend-paying condition. In reply to questions, the Chairman stated that 3000 shares had been placed which, with 3*l.* per share, would be quite sufficient for the development of their present property. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Neath and Pelenna Colliery Company meeting, on Thursday, an adjournment took place till Aug. 31, when important reports in connection with the working of the colliery and its future prospects will be submitted. It was stated in a circular addressed to the shareholders that the secretary (Mr. Winfield Crace), in conjunction with Messrs. Page, Ohlsen, and Co., of Swansea, are at present superintending the shipment of the company's coal to several foreign ports, and in carrying out arrangements for an extensive reduction in the working expenses of the colliery.

At the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company (special) meeting, on July 18 (Mr. C. F. Carne in the chair), it was stated that the directors regretted the necessity of calling the shareholders together at this period, but the present state of the concern being so different from what it appeared to be in April last, they had considered it their duty to summon the present meeting, and lay the matter fully before the shareholders, so as to afford them an opportunity of expressing their opinions thereon. The earlier of Captain Bryant's reports since the last meeting showed that the quantity of ores quarried had fallen short of his expectations, owing to scarcity of labour, an overflow of water, illness of workmen, and also from the contraction of the lode at some points, which Capt. Bryant anticipated would only be temporary; but the last advices from Capt. Bryant showed that this contraction had not only continued but had become general throughout the mine. The consequence had been a very great decrease in the quantity of stone raised fit for stamping, and corresponding short return of gold. Mr. Martyn, a practical miner, who had gone out to Pari as sub-manager, had arrived at Rio, and the directors hoped that early in August they might receive from him and Capt. Bryant a full report of the mine—the directors could only express a sincere hope that it might prove an encouraging one. A resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting had full confidence in the directors, after which an adjournment took place till the report of Capt. Bryant be received.

At the National Discount Company meeting, on Wednesday, the report showed the profits for the half-year to have amounted to 112,745*l.* A dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared, and 10,092*l.* carried to next account. A proposal was made to increase the remuneration of the directors by 2000*l.* a year, but it was ultimately decided to defer the consideration of the question until the annual meeting of the company.

At the Oriental Financial Corporation meeting, yesterday, the report of the directors was unanimously adopted. The profits on the six months' working amounted to 3782*l.* 2s. 4d. The auditors, Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, certify that the accounts are in accordance with the books, and substantiated by vouchers. They add, however, that several of the transactions from which the profits are derived are still pending, and it is impossible to say what some of the securities, held in connection therewith, may realise. They are, therefore, of opinion that the balance of profits, shown by the accounts, should be carefully dealt with.

At the Bank of Otago meeting, on Monday, the report showed a nett profit for 1864 of 86417. A dividend of at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the London and St. Katherine's Docks Company meeting, on Tuesday, the revenue account for the six months ending June 30, showed that the earnings had been 322,237*l.* 14s. 5d., the expenditure (exclusive of interest on debentures, debenture stock, and preferential stock), 321,309*l.* 9s. 3d., and the profit for the half-year, 928*l.* 5s. 2d. The interest had been 61,015*l.* 13s. 10d., leaving a balance of profit of 139,878*l.* 11s. 4d. A dividend of 2 per cent., free of income tax, was declared.

At the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company meeting, on Wednesday, the Chairman stated that, from careful investigation, it had been estimated that the amount of coffee and other goods carried to and from Santos would be 40,000 tons, which, at 9¼d. per ton per mile over eighty-five miles of railway, would yield 134,583*l.* The passenger traffic, without allowing for any increase, which invariably was a consequence of the opening of a railway, was estimated to yield 8166*l.*, which would give a gross traffic to the amount of 142,749*l.*; or, deducting the cost of working, which he put at 10s. per train per mile on two trains each day (on the Pernambuco line the expenditure was only 7s. 6d.), a nett profit of 80,699*l.* This estimate was calculated on the lowest possible data, and he believed it would be exceeded a few months after the line was opened.

At Reuter's Telegram Company meeting, on Monday, a profit of 6645*l.* 10s. 11d., for the six months ending June 30, was shown. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. was declared.

The consideration of the Russian Iron Company's application to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for a settlement has been adjourned until Monday week. The shares are quoted 8 to 9 prem., no doubt being entertained that the settlement will be obtained.

The London and South African Land and Finance Company have been refused a settlement on the Stock Exchange, for discrepancies between the prospectus and the articles.

The Blakely Ordnance Company have had Monday next appointed by the Stock Exchange Committee as the special settling day for their shares, which, however, are not to be marked.

The Tamar Lead and Silver Smelting Company have given notice that their subscription lists will close on Thursday next for London, and on the following day for country applications. The shares are quoted 2 to 2½ prem.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday evening are scarcely so favourable. The notes issued, compared with the previous week, showed a decrease of 545,830*l.*; notes in circulation, decrease, 162,865*l.*; public deposits, decrease, 161,301*l.*; other deposits, increase, 1,045,596*l.*; Government securities in banking department, no change; other securities in banking department, increase, 1,368,645*l.*; coin and bullion in both departments, decrease, 579,688*l.*; seven day and other bills, decrease, 36,287*l.*; the Rest, increase, 20,714*l.*; and in the notes in reserve, decrease, 382,945*l.* The total reserve, notes and coin, in the banking department now stands at 7,083,109*l.*, against 7,498,932*l.* last week, showing a decrease of 416,823*l.*

With reference to the market for American Securities, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite reports as follows:—We have to report a dull and declining market in London for American Securities during the past week. This has been induced partly by shipments of stock received from America, and partly by sales on continental account, where markets have been very flat, and almost daily declining. United States 5·20 Bonds have given way to 70, Illinois shares to 88, and Erie to 52½, and from these points there has been only a slight re-action in 5·20's and Illinois, while for Erie we note during the last few days an active enquiry, many parties appearing as buyers, in the expectation of a good dividend, and deeming present quotations low for a line having such large receipts; they close very strong at 54.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, JULY 27.—The market for mining shares has been more active during the past settlement. Cashwell, North Minera, West Chiverton, North Crofty, Wentworth Consols, Clifford Amalgamated, and Chiverton being mostly dealt in, and tendency in most descriptions upwards—BREWIS AND LYNCH.

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals during the week number 99 ships of all kinds. The demand for house coal has continued very active throughout, and the whole quantity cleared off at 3d. per ton advance on last week's closing quotations. For Hartley's and manufacturers' coal the demand has been steady, and without alteration in prices. Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Haswell Wallsend, 20s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Russell's Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; Eden Main, 18s. 6d.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 18s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 18s.—Unsold, *nil.*; 85 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported during June was 740,128 tons, against 671,292 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing an increase of 68,836 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 419,107 tons; Yorkshire, 32,984 tons; Liverpool, 41,375 tons; London, 3559 tons; Severn ports, 175,997 tons; and Scotch, 67,106 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 35,595 tons; Yorkshire ports, 15,006 tons, Scotch, 34,249 tons. The decrease—Liverpool, 9227 tons; Severn ports, 10,346 tons. The total shipments from January to June, 4,044,454 tons; corresponding period last year, 3,794,841 tons: increase, 249,613 tons.

The largest cargo of coal that ever crossed the Atlantic, 1767 tons, arrived at Boston on July 6 from Newcastle, England, consigned to the Boston Gas Company, whom it cost about $20,000.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.—It appears that a strong movement is once more being made in Cornwall to introduce generally the system of purchasing all materials required for the working of the mine, and more especially coal and timber, by tender, which, it is estimated, will make a material difference to the profits of the mines. The change is one which cannot fail to prove equally beneficial both to adventurers and merchants, since the one will obtain their supplies cheaper, whilst the other will not have to give such long credit. In one instance we are assured that a supply of coal can be obtained at a reduction of 2s. per ton.

WASHOE GOLD COMPANY.—Mr. Ridge, accompanied by one of the directors, has just left England to assume the position of chief manager of the company's property.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—A petition for winding-up this company has been presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, and will be heard at Truro on August 9.

The Master of the Rolls, on Saturday last, on the application of Mr. Pulbrook, adopted the resolution of the East Cambrian Gold Mining Company, appointing Mr. Henry Threlkeld Edwards, of Messrs. Cash and Edwards, King's Arms-yard official liquidator of the company.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in August is 834,134*l.*—making 9,774,794*l.* already called up in the eight months of 1865.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have adopted, for experiment, a simple invention of a working man named Grant, the object of which is to indicate clearly the names of railway stations at night. The plan is to hang signs of coloured glass, with the names of the stations printed upon them, over the lamps at the station. These signs have been tried at the Bootle station, and are found to answer well.

VERY PROPER LEGISLATION.—We learn from the London *Mining Journal* that Lord Kinnaird has introduced a bill into Parliament, making the use of the "man-engine" obligatory in all the deep mines of Cornwall. The requirement is made, not from the belief that climbing is injurious to the miner; but for the reason that after working moderately in the drift, through the watch, the miner exerts himself so much by going up the ladders as to induce, at times, profuse prespiration, from which he is quite apt to catch cold as soon as the cold surface air strikes him. Asthma is a very common complaint among miners, induced by the use of the ladders. When a miner comes up by the man-engine he arrives at the surface as cool as when he left the drift. Would it not be well for miners in California and Nevada to take a hint from the above, and observe more care in the sudden change from the warm air of the mine to the cold air at surface? Much sickness is doubtless engendered from carelessness in this particular which is attributed to other causes. —*San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press.*

ANOTHER ANTEDILUVIAN TOAD.—One of the workmen of the Earl of Durham found a live toad embedded in the bottom coal of the Hutton seam in Sherburn West Pit. One of the deputies having been shown the toad brought it home, and has since carefully preserved it in a glass bottle. The toad has no mouth that can be observed. It is still alive at the deputy's house, preserved in a bottle. It has no mouth to eat, and, consequently, so far as is known, nothing to exist upon but air, and yet it lives in the glass bottle. The scientific, the naturalist, or the curious can see this strange specimen of antediluvian existence at the house of Wm. Hunter, deputy, Littletown Colliery, near this city.—*Durham Chronicle.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP between J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS and JOHN DARLINGTON (late Phillips and Darlington), Mr. PHILLIPS has REMOVED his OFFICES to No. 2, BOND COURT, WALBROOK, E.C. 33

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES in this company TO BE SOLD, by a private individual.—Address, stating terms offered, "H. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 34

SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, situate in the vicinity of FESTINIOG, is OFFERED FOR SALE.—For particulars, apply to "X.," Bethania, Festiniog, North Wales. 3

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all good sound dividend and progressive mines.
Mr. TREGELLAS has FOR SALE, for immediate cash:—10 Princess of Wales Slate Company (£5 paid); 20 Prince of Wales (£4 paid); 5 The London, Limited (£7 paid); 20 Inns of Court Hotel (£7 paid). 33

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., recommends for immediate purchase Chiverton shares. This mine will soon be drained to the bottom level, when a great and important advance in the price of shares must take place. Full particulars given on application.
BUYER of Central Minera, North Dolcoath, and Chiverton. 34

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.
Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers Bank of London. 46

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall. 41

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
The undermentioned mines we would at once advise capitalists to speculate in, as we can say with confidence that each bears such indications that will lead to early and important discoveries:—

Wheal Trannack.	Rosewarne United.	Gryll's Wheal Florence.
East Lovell.	East Rosewarne.	New Lovell.

N.B.—Parties wishing to have mines inspected can obtain the services of practical agents by applying to R. LIBBY and SON. 44

RICHARDS BROTHERS, MINE AGENCY OFFICES, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK. 43

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 21	Cargoll	65	£16 10 0	R. Michell & Son.
July 22	Dyliffe	42	11 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
July 25	Great Laxey	100	22 3 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
	—Wheal Trelawny	58	25 12 6	Treffry's Trustees.
July 27	Mount Pleasant	10	11 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	— ditto	2	15 10 0	ditto
	—Bryngwyn	7	12 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Glan Allan	9½	11 15 6	ditto
	—Long Rake	26	11 8 0	A. Eyton.
	—Fron Hall	5	11 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Pant-y-Mwyn	10	11 15 0	ditto
	—Roman Gravels	25	12 2 0	A. Eyton.
	—Llangynog United	22½	11 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Dyfngwm	10	11 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Llanerchyrnor	25	12 5 0	A. Eyton.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers
July 22	Wheal Uny	11 0 0 23	£51 5 0	—	—
July 26	Wheal Grenville	10 18 0 24	56 15 0	—	—Blasco Co.
	— ditto	3 2 2 12	46 0 0	—	— ditto
	— ditto	0 1 0 22	58 15 0	—	— ditto
	—Pedn-an-drea	8 7 7 3	—	450 19 0	—Chyandour.

SILVER-LEAD ORES.

Monthly sale, by tender, on July 14.

Mine.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Llanfyrnach (Pembrokeshire)	33 12 1 0	13 2 6	—Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	9 14 1 0	12 9 6	— ditto

COPPER ORE.

Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. James Lewis, on July 27.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
West Canada	65	£14 12 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	65	14 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	65	14 16 0	Evans & McBryde.
ditto	65	14 15 0	H. Baxter.
ditto	65	14 16 0	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	65	14 16 0	Evans & McBryde.
ditto	65	14 17 0	H. Baxter.
Holyford	9	12 6 0	ditto
ditto	9	12 6 0	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	8	12 6 0	J. Radley.
Connorree	67	2 16 0	H. Baxter.
ditto	7	26 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	7	35 10 0	H. Baxter.
Spanish	10	42 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	10	42 2 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 5, and sold at Swansea July 25.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cape Copper	71	31½	£ 23 8 6	New Cornwall	27	20⅜	£16 1 6
ditto	65	30¾	23 12 0	Cappagh	44	10⅜	7 14 6
ditto	64	31⅜	23 11 0	ditto	4	28⅜	19 16 0
ditto	76	32⅞	24 12 0	Gwalla Ore	1	33⅛	25 7 6
ditto	62	32¼	24 13 6	ditto	14	37	28 0 6
ditto	26	27¾	21 15 0	ditto	72	27⅜	20 12 6
ditto	14	21⅜	15 14 6	Leghorn	12	26½	20 0 6
ditto	10	34	25 13 6	ditto	23	14⅜	12 18 6
Berehaven	105	10¾	8 1 0	ditto	19	21½	15 10 6
ditto	124	10⅝	8 0 0	British Reg.	23	29¼	22 2 6
ditto	112	10⅛	7 15 6	Californian	23	13	10 0 0
ditto	95	10⅜	7 18 0	West. Aus.	19	11¾	8 16 6
ditto	120	11	8 5 0	Copper Ore	8	17¾	13 12 0
ditto	99	11⅛	8 8 0	Regulus	2	44¾	33 11 0
ditto	82	10⅛	7 13 0	Regulus	2	50	37 14 6
Newfoundland	61	10¾	7 8 6	Sludge	4	22¾	17 2 0
ditto	37	17⅝	12 18 0	Concordia	38	16¾	12 15 0
ditto	8	9⅞	7 3 0	ditto	3	22½	17 0 0
Kanmantoo	31	12¾	9 12 6	ditto	10	19¼	15 0 0
ditto	31	12⅛	9 9 0	Cape Copper	67	20¼	15 7 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cape Copper	388	£9146	4 6	Californian	23	£230	0 0
Berehaven	737	5907	9 0	Western Australian	19	167	13 6
Newfoundland	106	987	8 6	Copper Ore	8	108	16 0
Kanmantoo	62	591	6 6	Regulus	2	67	2 0
New Cornwall	27	434	0 6	Regulus	2	75	9 0
Cappagh	48	419	2 0	Sludge	4	68	8 0
Gwalla Ore	87	1902	14 6	Concordia	51	685	10 0
Leghorn	54	832	11 0	Cape Copper	67	1030	2 6
British Regulus	23	508	17 6				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners	15¼	£ 149 3 9
Freeman and Co.	98	1339 0 0
Grenfell and Sons	98½	2179 1 9
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	258	3782 17 9
Vivian and Sons	259½	2256 0 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	416½	4107 1 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	23	508 17 6
Mason and Elkington	166	2994 0 0
Bankart and Son	39¼	626 1 9
Ravenhead Copper Company	136	3197 3 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	181	1458 18 0
Penclawdd Copper Co.	26	565 10 0
Total	1708	£23,162 15 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, August 15—Cobre 96, 91, 71, 72, 13, 7, 112, 111, 110, 108, 76, 31, 1—Berehaven 95, 60, 95, 67, 118—Cape Copper 51, 49, 11, 41, 50—Tuscan Ore 78—Casail 22—Var 36—Sing 6—Precipitate 5.

TOTAL AND AVERAGES.

	21 cwts.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	820	11½	£ 8 13 0	£ 96 14 8
Foreign	888	24	18 2 6	85 2 5
Whole sale	1708	18	£13 11 0	£ 88 12 4

TOTAL AND AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	21 cwts.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	722	11	£ 8 3 0	£ 98 14 6
Foreign	1355	16⅓	12 8 7	89 19 0
Whole sale	2077	14½	£10 18 10	£ 91 4 0

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 12, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro July 27.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
South Caradon	95	£6 8 6	Clifford Amalgamated	42	£3 12 0
ditto	89	5 4 6	ditto	25	3 19 6
ditto	86	5 6 6	ditto	13	3 14 0
ditto	70	6 4 0	Phœnix Mines	68	2 7 6
ditto	65	12 15 0	ditto	60	1 10 6
ditto	60	1 13 6	ditto	58	1 8 0
ditto	56	13 11 6	ditto	54	3 19 0
ditto	53	7 18 6	ditto	52	1 7 6
ditto	50	11 18 0	ditto	39	2 12 6
Great Wheal Busy	65	2 14 0	ditto	6	9 7 0
ditto	53	0 17 6	North Treskerby	65	5 5 6
ditto	52	2 10 0	ditto	51	3 19 0
ditto	44	2 1 0	ditto	48	4 3 6
ditto	43	1 14 0	ditto	47	4 5 6
ditto	40	4 4 6	ditto	46	2 19 6
ditto	30	1 1 0	ditto	43	3 12 0
ditto	29	2 13 6	Fowey Consols	72	4 17 6
ditto	22	4 18 0	ditto	68	4 6 6
ditto	20	0 10 6	ditbo	64	4 15 6
ditto	2	33 9 0	ditto	46	4 6 6
Wheal Rose	72	3 19 0	West Caradon	67	4 8 6
ditto	67	4 18 6	ditto	48	6 4 6
ditto	63	3 14 0	ditto	46	5 8 6
ditto	60	5 6 0	ditto	22	2 13 6
ditto	57	4 16 0	Boscawen	50	2 15 6
ditto	45	4 19 6	ditto	44	3 12 0
ditto	36	5 8 0	ditto	23	7 3 6
Clifford Amalgamated	81	1 5 0	ditto	18	11 3 6
ditto	70	1 7 0	Gonamena	54	2 18 6
ditto	64	1 2 0	ditto	46	1 4 0
ditto	56	4 1 6	ditto	27	1 15 6
ditto	45	3 16 0	ditto	1	16 12 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

South Caradon	624	£4671	16 6	North Treskerby	300	£1237	6 0
Great Wheal Busy	400	978	9 0	Fowey Consols	250	1149	13 0
Wheal Rose	400	1857	7 0	West Caradon	183	903	13 6
Clifford Amalgam.	396	964	6 0	Boscawen	135	663	6 6
Phœnix Mines	337	777	9 6	Gonamena	128	277	13 6

Average Standard.....£113 9 0 | Average Produce 6¼
Average Price per ton £4 5 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 3153 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 195 tons 5 cwts.
Amount of Money £13,480 15 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £120 18 0.—Average Produce.....5⅝
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £115 15 0.—Produce, 5⅞.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	333	£1691 19 8
Freeman and Co.	196	1047 1 0
Grenfell and Sons	139 5-6	982 4 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	386½	1215 9 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	505⅝	2316 10 6
Mason and Elkington	504	2254 1 6
Bankart and Sons	230½	826 0 4
Copper Miners' Company	204	720 0 0
Charles Lambert	396	1482 19 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	113	565 4 6
Sweetland and Company	145	379 4 6
Total	3153	£13,480 15 0

Copper ores for sale at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 800—Wheal Seton 550—West Seton 595—South Wheal Crofty 189—Wheal Basset 155—East Grenville 137—East Pool 125—Dolcoath 123—West Tolgus 117—East Basset 100—Wheal Polmear 62—Condurrow 28—Wheal Grenville 26—Crane 18—South Crinnis 15.—Total, 2970 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—Prosper United 332—East Carn Brea 270—Carn Brea 265—West Basset 259—Great South Tolgus 183—Par Consols 173—Rosewarne United 155—Levant 130—Botallack 112—Wheal Curtis 104—Copper Hill 61—Rosewarne Consols 50—Tincroft 48—Molinear 43—South Carn Brea 36—Boscaswell 27—South Dolcoath 25—Wheal Maudlin 18—Osborne's Ore 13—Gryll's Wheal Florence 6.—Total, 2310 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

Trelech Mines Company (Limited).—We can only answer the questions asked privately.

THE SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

The enormous and lasting advantage derivable by all engaged in industrial pursuits from the free interchange of opinion amongst those connected with the same class, is daily becoming more extensively recognised, and much of the jealousy and secrecy formerly observable amongst practical men has even ere this ceased to exist. At the meetings of the Society of Engineers, reported in the volume of Transactions,* just issued, both the papers and the discussions upon them were of the most useful and instructive character. There is an absence of novelty in the papers generally, but this must necessarily be the case where it is an object to record ascertained facts rather than the projected improvements in which the members are interested, and the practical utility of which remains to be ascertained.

The volume for 1864 contains nine papers, each of which displays an amount of care too frequently looked for in vain in the proceedings of older societies. Mr. Perry F. Nursey contributes a valuable paper on Fuel, in which the importance of peat is prominently brought forward, the writer of the paper being a strong advocate of peat as a fuel, and thoroughly impressed with the opinion that it can be economically employed. Mr. Nursey regards peat as the material that is to supply the place of coal when our coal fields are exhausted, and although it is unnecessary to question the accuracy of this opinion, we opine that it will only be looked upon as a very poor substitute for mineral fuel until that event has taken place. The next paper is by Mr. A. F. Wilson, "On the Manufacture of Coal Gas," which contains much sound practical information, and is admirably illustrated. Mr. Wilson, who it may be mentioned is now engineer of the Para Gas Company, remarked, after speaking of the various materials that had been used for the manufacture of gas, that of all these coal had alone stood the test of commercial experience, and we think that this remark will apply with equal force to the several propositions for substitutes for coal as fuel.

The economy and efficiency of the Cornish pumping engine was advocated in the paper of Mr. A. Fraser, but the data given are insufficient to enable careful comparisons to be made. As to the general economy, however, it is fully referred to in the discussion. Mr. Perry F. Nursey, referring to instances where Cornish engines worked at 12*l.* per horse power per day of 24 hours, including all expenses and every kind of repairs, but not interest on capital; and Mr. Owen urging that if the Cornish engine were debited with interest on the first outlay they would not bear so much about its economical advantages. The remaining papers are, "On Elastic Railway Wheels," by Mr. Vaughan Pendred; "On the Road Bridges of the Charing-cross Railway," by Mr. M. Parkes; "On the Charing-cross Railway Bridge over the Thames," by the same; "On the Explosion at Erith, and the Repair of the River Bank," by Mr. L. G. Moore; and "On the Supply of Water to Towns," by Mr. Baldwin Latham; but, as will be seen from the titles, the three first are those with which the readers of the Journal are most intimately connected.

Although the society has been in existence less than a dozen years, it has attained a position which has taken others half a century to reach, and now includes among its members many who occupy very prominent positions as engineers, both at home and abroad. The present volume is in the highest degree creditable, both to the authors of the papers and to the society whose proceedings it records; and from the vast fund of information contained it is to be hoped that all connected with engineering works will give the annual volumes of the Society of Engineers' Transactions a place in their library, although they may not enjoy the privileges of membership, as by that means the society will be saved from the loss which must otherwise attend their liberality in giving the public the advantage of their deliberations in the form of a handsome volume, published at a small cost. If the example of this society were followed by all of a kindred nature, there can be no doubt that our engineers generally would be materially benefitted.

* "Society of Engineers: Transactions for 1864." London: Spon, Bucklersbury.

Joint-Stock Companies.—The second edition of Mr. Spearman Farries' "Practical Treatise on the Formation, Management, and Winding-up of companies under the Act of 1862" has just been issued through Messrs. Farries Brothers, the public accountants, of Bucklersbury. The fact that in a single year companies with an aggregate nominal capital of nearly 130,000,000*l.* are registered is sufficient evidence of the extent to which the Act has been adopted by the public, and hence it may be considered that there are but few persons to whom the book will not be valuable; but in Mr. Farries' treatise there is one feature which gives it an advantage over many of its competitors; the subject of public company's book-keeping is fully considered, and many ingenious and useful forms for books are given, which will much lessen the labour of the officers, and facilitate the comprehension of the books by the shareholders.

A Mountain of Silver.—Silver Peak is believed to be as pre-eminent over all silver mountains as the Iron Mountain of Missouri is superior to all other iron deposits. Silver Peak is situated east of San Francisco, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, and nearly 1° south of the city of Austin. It is some two miles from Castle Mount, an old extinct crater, about 5000 ft. above ocean level. Near Silver Peak is an extensive deposit of salt, and not far distant a hill of pure sulphur. The whole country has a naked appearance, being quite destitute of vegetation, and bristles with mountains scattered over a plain of great extent. The dreaded "Valley of Death," upon the plains of which, along the "old Spanish trail," travellers have suffered so much, lies but a short distance to the south-east of the crater of Silver Peak. Little Salt Lake, in Southern Utah, lies directly east of Silver Peak. At first the searchers after deposits of the precious metals confined their searches to the Pacific side of the Sierra Nevada, but discoveries in New Mexico, Arizona, and Virginia city induced a thorough examination of the east side of the Sierra Nevada. This resulted in great success, the most brilliant of which is found in the neighbourhood of Austin, on the line of the great overland mail, where a city has sprung up within three years, which Senator Nye says contains a population of 10,000. From along this line of exploration the miners are rapidly extending their operations, both north and south. Recently (within six months) they came upon this immense deposit near Castle Mount. Twelve exceedingly rich lodes, or "ledges," as the miners call them, were discovered on that single mountain. This discovery in an unexpected region is believed to be the most valuable yet developed. The specimens—a great number of which have been brought to New York by Colonel Catherwood—are certainly very remarkable, and merit the attention of the whole financial community. If there is no mistake—and with the specimens actually before us we do not see how there can be—a new deposit, superior even to the Comstock lode, which has furnished so many millions of silver, is about to pour into our market its limitless supply of this precious metal.

How to Clean Quicksilver.—There are few things which cause more trouble in saving gold than the impurities which often exist in the quicksilver used for amalgmating. These impurities often consist of lead, sometimes of some greasy substance, and often of copper and other metals held in metallic or mineral form. To separate these impurities from the quicksilver has, by many, been found a difficult matter. We are assured that the cleaning or separating may be readily accomplished by retorting, but in doing so the mercury in the retort should be covered an inch deep with pulverised charcoal, which at once absorbs all the impurities, and leaves the mercury clean. This method is extensively practiced in some of our mining countries, and is said never to fail in its results.—*Colorado Miners' Journal.*

London General Omnibus Company.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 23 was 13,529*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Glamorgan Iron and Coal Company.—Would some of your readers kindly inform me as to the proceedings and prospects of this company? Are all the shares subscribed for, and have we a *bona fide* respectable proprietary? There are especial reasons why we should be well-informed upon this point, and about which I am becoming anxious, from the many failures constantly brought to our notice, and in one of which I am, unfortunately, directly concerned.—Shareholder: *Manchester.*

Gold-washing Machines.—Being interested in developing the mining resources of one of the French colonies, I should be thankful if some correspondent would inform me where I can procure some simple gold-washing machines for exportation.—D.

Great Wheal Bonnie.—I was induced many months ago to apply for shares in this Limited company, with the belief that the concern was projected by respectable and honourable men, and that full reliance might be placed on the statements put forth in the prospectus issued by them. After waiting upwards of a year without hearing anything of the directors' proceedings, I wrote to the secretary for information, and for my consolation, have just received a notice of a meeting intended to be held on Aug. 2, at which it is intended to propose a resolution for the voluntary winding-up of the company. Now, I wish to ask what the law is in such cases as this? If no shares had been allotted to me my deposits would have been returned; and as the self-constituted directors have failed to fulfil the promises held out by them in their prospectus, are they not bound to return the whole of the money paid by those who took shares?—R. B. C.

Compressed-Air.—A letter from Modane, referring to the Mount Cenis Tunnel, says—"There is a strong feeling existing here against the pretensions of Signor Piatti and Count Caligni, as set forth in the London press to have been the inventors of the machine for compressing air; and it is scarcely to be wondered at, for surely imagination never conceived anything more marvellous than this subjugation of the elements to the will of man, bottling them up, as it were, and sending them off at intervals to a distance of nearly three miles to disembowel a mountain. The impression I have received here is that though the idea of compressed-air as a power was not new, the application of machinery to produce it, or the special kind of machinery in use at Modane, was invented solely by M. Sommeiller."

Limestone Quarrying in Staffordshire.—In the account which we gave, in last week's Journal, of the Caudon Low Limestone Quarries, it was stated that the gets amounted to 20,000 tons annually. This was a misprint, the quantity being 200,000 tons.

Share Dealing.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.

Although Cornwall has always yielded large quantities of lead ore, the fact of its being almost invariably contaminated with copper has caused the lead produced from it to be less favourably known in the market than the lead of the North of England. For the manufacture of white lead, one of the most profitable branches of the trade, the Cornish lead has been altogether inapplicable, but the difficulty has now, it seems, been entirely overcome by an invention recently patented by Mr. J. Arthur Phillips, whose name is already celebrated in connection with the science of metallurgy; he has succeeded in completely removing the copper, and the result is that, by the ordinary Dutch process, white lead of the finest quality can be manufactured from any of the Cornish leads, and as there are at present no white lead works west of Bristol, there is a fair opening for developing such a process in order to bring the lead mines of Cornwall more prominently forward. The efficiency of Mr. Phillips's invention may be judged of by the fact that by a course of treatment, costing only 5*s.* per ton for labour and material used, the lead can be raised to almost absolute purity. Mr. Thomas Gibb, of St. Rollox Chemical Works, Glasgow, writes that he examined Cornish leads refined by the ordinary process, but which still contain from 15 to 25 ozs. of copper to the ton, so that they were totally unfit for the manufacture of white lead of good quality; they were then refined by Mr. Phillips's process, and a lead was obtained containing only the barest perceptible trace of copper, and thus equal to the most valued leads from the North of England ores, which on account of their freedom from copper have hitherto been exclusively used for the manufacture of white lead.

With a view to carry on the ordinary smelting and desilvering of lead ores, as well as the process alluded to above, and not a process for obtaining white lead direct from the ores, as erroneously stated in last week's Journal, the Falmouth Smelting and White Lead Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has been formed; whilst from the circumstance of various large and long-established tanneries being in the immediate neighbourhood, the opportunity has been afforded for securing an ample supply of spent tan for the operation of white lead making at a moderate price. It is mentioned that the demand for white lead is practically unlimited, and that a large profit results from its manufacture, whilst the number of makers, in consequence of the magnitude of the capital required is very small. For the carrying on of lead smelting proper, the Falmouth Smelting Company's works, now in full operation, have been purchased for 7500*l.*, whilst for the erection of white lead works two and a half acres of freehold land has been secured, and the directors are satisfied that the present combination of smelting works, with a white lead factory, situated so advantageously with regard to railway and sea transports, and with a cheap and plentiful supply of spent tan, cannot fail to prove highly remunerative, and that the operations of the company will secure a dividend of from 15 to 20 per cent. upon the capital.

The process invented by Mr. Phillips is one that should be thoroughly understood and generally adopted, since by rendering the lead mines of Cornwall more profitable by extending the market for, and improving the value of, the produce from them an impetus, at present much required, will be given to the mining interests of the county generally. Mr. Phillips need only popularly explain the principles upon which his process is based to prove to all connected with mining that it is as simple as it is philosophical. We understand that Mr. Phillips's process has already been adopted by one of the largest houses in the lead trade.

Liquid Gunpowder.—Some few months since allusion was made in the Journal to a proposition to employ nitro-glycerine as a substitute for gunpowder for blasting purposes, and experiments have since been made in the open workings of the tin mines of Altenburg, in Saxony, which prove that its use is quite practicable. In the paper presented by Mr. Nabel, who proposed the application of nitro-glycerine to this purpose to the Academie des Sciences, it is mentioned that the composition of the substance is one part of glycerine to three parts of nitric acid, and that its chief advantage is that it requires a much smaller hole or chamber than gunpowner does, the strength of the latter being scarcely one-tenth of the former. If the chamber of the mine presents fissures, it must first be lined with clay to make it watertight; this done, the nitro-glycerine is poured in, and water after it, which, being the lighter liquid, remains at the top. A fuse is then applied in the usual manner. In one of the experiments referred to a bore-hole 1¼ inch in diameter was made perpendicularly in a dolomitic rock, 60 feet in length, and at a distance of 14 feet from its extremity, which was nearly vertical. At a depth of 8 feet a fault filled with clay was found, in consequence of which the bottom of the hole was tamped, leaving a depth of 7 ft. Nearly three pints of the nitro-glycerine was then poured in—it occupied 5 ft.; a match and stopper were then applied, as stated, and the mine sprung. The effect was so enormous as to produce a fissure 50 feet in length, and another of 20 ft. The total effect has not yet been ascertained, because it will require several small blasts to break the blocks that have been partially detached by this.

Phosphate of Lime in Portugal.—M. R. Lunas has presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris specimens of native phosphate of lime from Caceres, in Estramadura. These newly-discovered deposits occur in enormous quantities, and are found on the line of the Estramadura Railway, in Portugal. The cost of carriage is very trifling, compared with that of other beds of the same nature. The richness of these phosphates amounts, in maximum, to 85 per cent. in the Montanchez formations, six leagues from Caceres and eight from Logrosan, and, in minimum, to 50 per cent. Within an extent of four kilometres, M. R. Lunas found at half-an-hour's journey from Caceres a bed which gave 72 per cent. of Ca^3 Ph. The las tmines discovered by the same gentleman at Montanchez are of a richness equal to those of Logrosan. The formation is very remarkable, the phosphate of lime being found in the cretaceous group, in siliceous strata, as shown by the specimens forwarded to Paris. The phosphate is of a fibrous texture, a very important circumstance; for, as those formations do not contain carbonate of lime, it is much easier to attack the mineral by sulphuric acid.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

The necessity for substituting machinery for hand labour in the hewing of coal is now generally recognised among coalowners, but with regard to the relative merits of the machines which have been brought forward, the opinions entertained are by no means unanimous; at the recent meeting, however, of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, at Manchester, some facts were adduced, in the course of the discussion of Mr. Embleton's paper, which cannot fail to prove of great practical utility to all. The machine, the description of which was the object of the paper, was that of Mr. W. E. Carrett, of Leeds, and differs widely from any of the machines previously invented; inasmuch as all other machines—those of Messrs. Firth, Ridley, Donisthorpe, Rothery, Jones and others—are worked upon the principle of the steam-engine, whilst that of Mr. Carrett is in effect a hydraulic ram. It was the relative merits of these two systems that formed the subject of discussion. It is true that Mr. Firth endeavoured to induce the meeting to constitute itself into a court of arbitration for the discussion of the patent laws generally, and of coal-cutting patents in particular, and to decide that his patents covered all that had, as well as all that could be invented for cutting coal, but the meeting decided to leave legal questions for the courts of law, and to act rather upon the opinion that it was highly objectionable and obstructive to permit specifications to be drawn in such general terms as to preclude the possibility of discovering what a patentee really supposed he had invented, and to enable him to claim all subsequent inventors' ideas that could directly or indirectly add to the value of his own crude discovery. The labours of the Chairman were, doubtless, increased by the difficulty of keeping Mr. Firth to the discussion of the practical question, but a solution was ultimately found by Mr. Carrett, who observed that as Mr. Firth claimed that his invention included the use of water as well as air, it would be desirable to make one attempt to drive Mr. Firth's machine with water, which would at once settle the point.

With regard to the working of Mr. Carrett's machine, Mr. Embleton said that one had been at work from March 1 to the present time, and that the average work performed was 8 1-10th ft. per hour, cut to the average depth of from 3 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in., and the cost was 4 2-10*d.* per ton. The largest amount of work done was on June 13, when 153 ft. were cut in eight hours, being at the rate of 19 ft. per hour, including stoppages. The time during which the machine was actually working on that day was, however, only five hours, during which the rate was 30 feet per hour. The smallest amount of work done was on June 12, when 22 ft. were cut in eight hours, including stoppages, or at the rate of 3 feet per hour. He had no wish to state that the machine can do more work than it actually performed, and he would take the opportunity to explain that he had no interest whatever in the machine beyond that arising from a wish to see the most efficient machine adopted.—Mr. Warrington understood from the paper that 8 per cent. slack was made with the machine, and 18 per cent. with hand cutting.—Mr. Cooper said that in the case of hand cutting 18 per cent. of slack was sent out, but there was also 16 per cent. left in; so that, comparing hand-cutting with cutting by the machine, the difference was as 34 to 8.—Mr. Embleton said that the saving referred to that one particular seam; the saving would, of course, depend upon the nature of the seam and its thickness.—Mr. Carrett regarded the use of water as far superior to that of air, as with water there is less leakage and friction; they had found in practice that at the distance of 1000 yards the loss was only 75 lbs. per square inch. If an elastic medium be used there must be a percussive action, and this, he thought, should be avoided. The practical efficiency of using water would, he believed, be better known hereafter. The quantity of water used by the machine had been tested, and was found to be about 40 gallons per minute.—Mr. Firth said that they had always gone upon the principle that compressed air was best; but, as Mr. Donisthorpe had in his patent claimed compressed air, or any "other means" of obtaining the motive-power, there was nothing to prevent their using water. They had heard an expression of opinion as to the disadvantages of air, yet air had great advantages. They worked their air-machines at 20 lbs. pressure, and should there be an escape it is not detrimental to the mine.—Mr. Marley understood that they could keep using the water over and over again.—Mr. Warrington said they were now working with 27 ft. back pressure, which they found to be no inconvenience whatever.—Mr. Marley thought it would be advantageous to hear the relative cost of the two machines.—Mr. Carrett said that, as they now make nearly all the parts of cast-steel, the price was from 100*l.* to 125*l.* If they chose to modify the roof pressure and forward movement it would bring it down to 60*l.* Air could not be used in their machine.—Mr. Firth said that the cost of the machine which they had supplied at Hetton was about 100*l.*—Mr. Marley thought there might be someone who had seen the circular machine, and could give them an opinion upon it.—Mr. Cooper considered the objection to circular cutting-machines was that no props could be put up within the distance of the diameter of the cutter, which, in the case of Harrison's machine, would be 6 ft. With a bad roof this would be objectionable.—Mr. Carrett remarked that with their hydraulic machine the props could be put within a foot of each other, if necessary, and it had also the advantage that the length of stroke could be shortened without lessening the depth of cut, it being simply necessary to put an additional cutter upon the cutter-bar, putting the cutters nearer together.

Now, in this discussion two important questions appear to be raised, and much advantage may arise from their discussion. The first is as to whether it is preferable to kirve coal with a percussive blow, as of a pick, or with a wedging motion, as in the hydraulic machine; and the second is as to the relative advantages of compressed air and water. With respect to the mode of cutting, it is not unlikely that it will be found that the one or the other system is preferable, according to the nature of the coal—whether hard and splintery or tender; and with regard to the relative merits of air and water, circumstances may also make some difference as to whether the one or the other should be used, but it would appear that, under ordinary circumstances, the loss of power when air is used would be so great as to render it most undesirable to employ it. Frequently, it is said, considerably less than 10 per cent. of the power of the air-compressing machine can be utilised at the coal-cutting machine, and it would be interesting to have the experience of the several inventors who have used compressed air recorded; and similar details are wanting in connection with the water-machine, which at present seems to have the preference for economy. It is well known that atmospheric air can be stored in a vessel from which hydrogen gas very quickly escapes; and it is a question whether the immensely greater care and cost necessary in constructing channels to conduct air to a coal-cutting machine, especially where the machine is at a distance from the power, does not counterbalance any supposed advantage which air possesses, whilst it cannot be denied that any water taken down a mine to work a machine represents so much additional material to be drawn out.

Geological Exploring in South America.—In the Journal of February 11 we gave an account of the voyage of geological exploration undertaken by Mr. Pissis, in 1864, in South America, as communicated by him to Mr. Elie de Beaumont. Another letter, subsequently received by the eminent savant from the indefatigable explorer, contains additional information relative to the volcanoes and recent formations of Chili. The volcano of Chillan was again found in a state of eruption; this is a very rare circumstance in the volcanoes of the Andes, where the eruptions in general only succeed each other after long intervals. Much more intense than the previous one, this commenced towards the grand cone, the 5th of December, at a new point situated about 200 metres below the summit of the grand cone, the new cone having towards the end of January attained the height of more than 80 metres. The lava, escaping by two apertures near the summit, had already reached the base of the glacier surrounding this massive volcano. The grand cone, which was covered with snow during the eruption, had the appearance of being completely bare, yet the snow had not been melted, but was covered with a great quantity of projected substances which formed a layer over the snow of many decimeters in thickness. The alternation of glaciers with layers of scoria are frequently met with in the volcanic cones of the Andes; wherever natural clefts occur a great number of these layers may be seen successively superposed. The volcano of Antuco, visited last year, had been in eruption on a small scale in 1863. As no solid bodies were now being projected, Mr. Pissis was enabled to visit the interior of the crater, and, favoured by a strong westerly wind, to examine it without being incommoded by the acid vapours, which escaped in abundance. The principal column of vapour proceeded from an aperture nearly circular, being recognised as that through which the lava had escaped. Its diameter was only from 4 to 5 feet; all this portion was covered with yellow, or bright red, scoria, whereas that which formed the borders of the crater were of a deep brown colour, nearly black. This difference in colour is due to the action of the hydrochloric acid, which had decomposed the scoriæ, in producing chlorides of iron and aluminium, the red colour of those, where the temperature had been most elevated, being, probably, due to the decomposition of the chloride of iron and the formation of peroxide. In the provinces of Concepcion the lower portions of the lignite formations contain a large quantity of fossils (bivalves, &c.

within a fragment has been already described by M. Gay, but without precise indication of the locality. They are disseminated through a stratum of a very friable sandstone, and are accompanied by cardiums and other bivalves, also by several impressions of plants. This sandstone, forming the basis of the lignite formations, appears at the surface in many points of the bay of Arauco, in the environs of Tauro and La Concepcion, and at the south towards Rio-Leva. On all these points the stratification differs in no way from those of the tertiary strata which cover it, so that we must necessarily admit that the whole was upheaved at the same period. If, on the other hand, we consider the localities as belonging to the upper portion of the cretaceous formations, it results that the uplifting of the transversal chains of Chili corresponds with the middle of the cretaceous period, since the fossiliferous strata of the provinces of Aconcagua and Coquimbo, characterised by the fossils of the Neocomian group, of which no trace have been found in the lignite formations, were uplifted in this direction.

THE COAL AND IRON INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—No. III.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

In a former communication (see *Mining Journal*, June 3) I gave a general notice of the DENBIGHSHIRE COAL FIELD, which I described as divisable into two districts—the Wrexham district on the north, and the Ruabon district on the south—separated geognostically by the Minera faults, and practically by about two miles (on the cross of the measures) of unwrought ground.

I have described the WREXHAM DISTRICT as being bounded on the north by the great Denbighshire fault, and on the south by the Minera faults—thus comprising a distance, including the mile and a-half of unwrought ground to the probable line of the latter faults, of about six miles from north to south. The strike of the Coal Measures through this district is, as nearly as possible, north and south, with an average dip of 1 in 7 (or 8°) east; and their width, from their western outcrop along the Millstone Grit to where they become overlain by the Permian sandstones, averages from 3½ to 4 miles. We should thus have a district 6 miles from north to south, by about 4 miles wide, if the boundary faults coursed at right angles to the strike of the measures. This, however, is not the case. The bearing of the Denbighshire fault is about E. 35° N., and that of the Minera faults probably about E. 35° S.; so that these faults form between them an angle of about 70°, and each crosses the strike of the Coal Measures at an angle of 55°. The result is that the measures included within these faults become narrowed to the deep towards the extreme north and south—particularly northward, where the width, between the Denbighshire fault and the line where the measures become overlain with the red sandstones, becomes greatly narrowed.

The Nant-y-Ffrith Valley, which has nearly the same course as the Denbighshire fault, and which, consequently, approximately coincides with the north-west limits of the coal field, is the natural physical boundary of the Wrexham district in this direction, as above it the Millstone Grit hills of Flintshire, thrown up by the fault, rise rapidly into a conspicuous elevation compared with the high ground of the Coal Measures. To the south-west of the valley, the Coal Measures also rise rapidly into a range of high ground—closely skirting the valley and the outcrop of the principal seams—which gradually slopes down, with the dip of the measures, to the Cheshire plain. This high ground is intersected by three principal valleys—the Gwersyllt Valley, traversed by the River Alyn, having a direction nearly at right angles with the Denbighshire fault; and the Moss and Brymbo Valleys, with a course not very far from north and south—all debouching into the Nant-y-Ffrith Valley on the north-west, and gradually trending towards and widening out into the plain south-eastward.

The only railway accommodation in this district at the moment is that afforded by the Great Western Railway, whose line from Chester to Shrewsbury skirts the edge of the Coal Measures. As all the workings are (or rather were) from 2 to 3 miles to the west of this line, a branch (the Wheatsheaf branch) was made to the collieries, turning off from the main line, about 11 miles south of Chester, and 1 mile north of Wrexham. This branch has ordinary gradients for about a mile to the Wheatsheaf (an inn on the high road from Wrexham to Mold); but west of this there is a steep incline (the Wheatsheaf incline), averaging about 1 in 15, for about half a mile in length, up which the empty trucks are drawn with a wire rope, by the weight of the full trucks coming down. At the top of this incline there is a short tunnel which brings the line into the Moss Valley, close by the Moss pits of the Westminster Colliery. From this two branches go up the valley—one, on the west side, to Mr. Clayton's Bryn Mally pits, and another, on the east side, to Mr. Clayton's Pendwlyn pits and to the Frood pits and blast-furnaces. From the Moss Valley to the Brymbo Valley the line was carried up the west side of the Moss Valley, opposite the tunnel, by a very steep incline (the Moss Valley incline) of nearly 1 in 4, and then through a tunnel about a quarter of a mile long, which opened into the Brymbo Valley, nearly opposite the Brymbo furnaces. In the Brymbo Valley two branches were extended south—one, on the east side of the valley, to the Nant pits of the Westminster Company and to the pits of the Broughton Colliery, and another, on the west side of the valley, to the pits of the Vron Colliery. Northward the line is continued, skirting the western side of the Brymbo Valley, until it debouches into a branch valley of the Nant-y-Ffrith, along which, skirting the outcrop of the measures, it continues its course for about 3 miles to the Minera lime quarries and lead mining district.

As far as the Moss Valley (comprising the Moss pits of the Westminster Company and the Bryn Mally and Frood pits) was concerned this arrangement gave sufficient accommodation. No practical difficulty was found in working any reasonable traffic over the Wheatsheaf incline. But with regard to the Brymbo Valley (including the Brymbo, Vron, and Broughton pits) the case was very different. The Moss Valley incline was a serious stumbling block, over which it was practically found that no considerable traffic could be worked. When a pressure came it was found impossible to time the full trucks so as to bring up the empties—so that it more than once happened that the collieries were brought to a standstill, in a time of flourishing trade, for want of trucks, which were lying at the bottom of the incline, almost within sight of the pits where they were required. This was to some extent met by the erection of a stationary steam-engine at the top of the Moss Valley incline, for the purpose of drawing up the empty trucks; an arrangement which was found to palliate but not to remedy the evil. About four years ago, however, this was effected by the making of a branch line going directly up the Brymbo Valley, starting from the main line about half-a-mile south of Wrexham, and joining the branch already made to the Broughton Colliery along the east side of the valley. All the traffic from Minera, and from the works in the Brymbo Valley, is now worked over this branch, the Moss Valley incline and tunnel being entirely disused: indeed, at present there is no railway communication between the two valleys, any traffic between them having to go round by Wrexham. This branch has been an immense boon to the entire district, for not only has it given facilities to the collieries in the Brymbo Valley, and enabled them to do a trade which before would have been impossible, but it has also helped those in the Moss Valley by relieving the Wheatsheaf incline, over which the present traffic of the valley can be worked with ease and comfort.

Up to the present time, therefore, the Great Western Railway has had a monopoly of this district; and, as is always the case where any great company has a monopoly, it has made itself intensely unpopular, and is accused on almost every side of retarding the progress of the district. However this may be, it is obvious that in a district like that of Wrexham, where local markets are insignificant, and where, consequently, the collieries are so entirely dependent on getting their coal on easy terms into distant markets, nothing but competition is likely to satisfy public opinion. Coal owners see what rates have been reduced to by competition in other districts—their competitors in the market,—and they naturally chafe at being handicapped in so close a race as the supply of steam coal. Hence the new Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway has been generally hailed in the district as its greatest benefactor. The southern section of this line, which will extend from Stafford to Wrexham *via* Whitchurch, will give direct communication with London 27 miles shorter than by the Great Western line. The northern section, however, is the most important one for the mineral development of the district. This extends from Wrexham up the Gwersyllt Valley, by Caergwrle, Hope, crossing the London and North-Western Mold branch, to Buckley, whence it was projected to run over the old Buckley mineral line to Connah's Quay on the Dee. This line, with branches (coming in by the Nant-y-Ffrith Valley) to the Frood and Bryn-Mally pits in the Moss Valley, and to the Westminster Nant pits in the Brymbo Valley, received its parliamentary sanction in the session of 1862. During the last session, however, a deviation was sanctioned by which, instead of going over the old Buckley line (which being originally constructed as a mineral line has bad gradients), an entirely new line will be made from Buckley to Connah's Quay. A considerable portion of this northern section will be opened during the current year.

Although a port on the Dee more convenient than Saltney would be an undoubted advantage to the Wrexham district, it would scarcely be worth making any great fuss about—for the bulk of the steam coal must always look to the Mersey for its market. The real object, however, of the Connah's Quay party has been all along to get to Birkenhead by crossing the Dee from Connah's Quay to Neston, and passing thence across the peninsula of Wirral to the western end of the Birkenhead Docks. A bill to this effect was brought in last session; but the engineering details of the proposed bridge over the Dee having been cut a little too fine, it was thrown out by the newly-established Court of Referees without the merits of the case having been gone into. This, of course, has been a great disappointment to the Connah's Quay promoters, particularly as it is only one among the four checks they received last session. One of these was the defeat of the project of making some rather extensive docks at Connah's Quay, which Parliament refused to sanction. To a certain extent this check is not of so very much importance, as the company have power under the old Buckley Act to make 6 acres of docks, which will suffice for present requirements. The other check—indeed, this must be considered a final defeat—was the failure in getting a line from Wrexham up the Moss Valley and Ffrith Valley to join the Treiddyn branch of the London and North-Western. For many years the London and North-Western in the Mold district, and the Great Western in the Wrexham district, have been within a couple of miles of each other, without attempting to make any junction, although a line joining the two districts, and giving a direct communication between Wrexham and Mold, would have been a great public convenience, particularly as such a line would open up the Ffrith lime rocks, from which some persons suppose a cheaper fluxing stone could be got than from the Minera quarries. In proposing to make good this break the public are much indebted to the Connah's Quay party, who, however, unfortunately for themselves, omitted to keep their counsel. The old companies, having learned the intention of their rivals, at once proposed to effect the junction themselves, which they had never thought of doing before, although they have been within a couple of miles of each other for so many years. Parliament gave the preference to the old companies, a decision which, although one that might be expected, was certainly hard lines for the new company. The third check the Connah's Quay people have suffered is the throwing out of their branch to Ruabon, where they would have tapped the southern portion of the Denbighshire coal field. To a great extent their failure here was due to their own extraordinary imprudence in tacking on to their project a branch to some bore-holes made by Mr. Hardcastle in the upper Coal Measures to the east of Wynnstay Park. This branch was so obviously absurd as to throw discredit upon the entire project.

If the Connah's Quay party succeed in a future session in getting their line across the Dee to Birkenhead, and if (when got) it remains an independent line, there can be but little doubt that a healthy competition will confer great benefits upon this district. Whether, however, it will succeed in making Wrexham a new Wolverhampton, as its most sanguine supporters seem firmly to believe, is quite another affair.

The coal series of the district contains three coal seams of real commercial value, separated from each other by 20 and 30 yards of strata respectively, taking a rough average. These seams are known in the district as the *three seams*, and lie with regard to each other in the following order:—

1.—TWO-YARD COAL.
Strata, say 20 yards thick.
2.—BRASSY COAL.
Strata, say 30 yards thick.
3.—MAIN COAL.

In addition to these three seams, there are, of course, several others. Above the Two-Yard there are the Drowsall and Powell coals, of no real commercial value in the present condition of the district, but which, under more favourable conditions, would, and probably will, be workable to profit in connection with the better seams—besides some thin seams of very inferior (stinking) coal, which can never be of any value except under the conditions of a coal famine. Between the Two-Yard and Brassy seams, a thin seam, called the Crank Coal, wedges in and out very irregularly among the measures, sometimes possessing a good workable thickness, and at others thinning out almost completely. The regular workings of this district may be said to terminate with the Main Coal, none of the larger collieries having sunk their pits below that seam. As, however, the most valuable seam (the famous Lower Yard seam) of the adjoining district of Ruabon occurs fully 100 yards lower down in the measures than the Main Coal, it is generally considered that there is an important future in the exploration of the lower measures of the Wrexham district, particularly as the recent working of a small colliery, near the outcrop of the measures, called Pentre Saeson, has resulted in the opening out of a superior seam of house coal, considerably deeper in the series than the Main coal, although how much deeper has not yet been accurately ascertained. On a future occasion I shall refer more particularly to this subject. At present, however, although several lower seams are known to exist, having been discovered (at their outcrop) in driving a level across the measures, and (deeper) in sinking the trial Smelt pit in the western part of the Brymbo estate, none have been worked on except the Brymbo Yard seam, lying about 12 yards below the Main Coal. This, under the name of the Crown Coal, is now being worked at Frood Colliery, near the outcrop of the measures. But, whatever may be the future discoveries made under the Main Coal, or whatever value altered economical conditions may give to the Drowsall, Powell, Crank, or Brymbo Yard coals, it must be borne in mind that the "three seams" are the only ones possessing any serious commercial value at present. I, consequently, have advisedly avoided giving a complete section of all the seams in the series, so as to concentrate attention more completely on those three that possess real commercial value under present conditions.

The following are detailed sections of the three seams, taken on an average through the district. The names of the portions commercially valuable are in SMALL CAPITALS:—

TWO-YARD COAL.

Bind	1 ft.	3 in.		Very full of pyrites. A good roof.
Slickstone	0	9		A bastard coal. Comes down with coal, but has to be picked out.
COAL	4	0		TWO-YARD coal of quality described.
Bass	1	3		
Benches	1	0		A coal ranging from 9 to 12 in. thick. Very full of pyrites. Half brass at Westminster.

BRASSY COAL.

Black shale	1 ft.	6 in.		A black oily shale.
COAL	1	1		Upper portion of Brassy seam. Sometimes from 4 to 9 in. of this is a good Cannel, and sold for gas-making.
Brass	0	9		The real thickness of the brass does not often exceed 3 or 4 in., but as there is no parting between it and the coal, a portion of the latter always adheres to it, so that the average loss is 9 inches.
COAL	3	2		Lower portion of Brassy seam of the quality described.
Bass	1	0		A soft bass.

MAIN COAL.

Bind	1 ft.	6 in.		This, which is an inferior coal, ranges from 1 foot to 1 ft. 6 in. thick. It forms a good roof.
Clod	0	8		This clod varies considerably in thickness, being in some places as thick as 3 ft., and dying out to a mere parting to the deep of the 34-yard fault.
FACE COAL	6	2		The MAIN COAL described. Varies at times as much as 1 ft. each way in thickness, but, on the whole, is very regular.
Bass	0	2		
Benches	0	9		Very dirty coal } Sometimes these two benches are
Pricking	0	2		} together.
Benches	0	9		Very dirty coal.
Clod	0	6		
Benches	0	4		Very dirty coal.

In considering the quality of these various seams it will be convenient to take them in their order of importance, which will be to inverse the order in which they occur in the series.

MAIN COAL.—This coal, although inferior to many other steam coals in calorific power, is a valuable shipping coal, from the remarkable degree in which it possesses the quality of resisting atmospheric action. While many coals, superior in heating power, would quickly disintegrate if stacked in tropical countries, this coal, if of good quality, is scarcely alterable. Its quality in the Wrexham district, of course, varies in various portions of the field, but rarely to any serious extent, except, as would necessarily be expected, when got too near the crop of the seam. It seems at its best between the two great faults—the Pen-y-rhos and Brymbo faults; and is, probably, a shade inferior to the deep of the 34 yard fault. It is a fair coking coal, and ordinary slack being capable of being coked. It is too bituminous to be used raw in the blast-furnace.

BRASSY COAL.—This is a good steam coal, although not so clean looking as the Main or Two-Yard, from which it is at once distinguishable. It is a better coal than the Main, and, indeed, is the best in the district for the blast-furnace. It, however, cokes badly, the lumps retaining the same shape after coking as before, and the small cannot be coked at all. Some of its advantages as an iron-making coal are probably due to its possessing sufficient free lime to flux its own ashes. It averages ·58 to ·75 per cent. of sulphur, and ·75 per cent. of magnesia.

TWO-YARD COAL.—This coal is of very unequal quality. Sometimes it is nearly as good as the Main, although, of course, always softer and weaker in structure; and at other times it is of little value. When good, however, it is a capital swift steam coal—as good as Main for immediate use. It burns quicker than Main, and makes a good deal of ashes. It is altogether a capital "manufacturing" coal, and would be in great demand as such if it were in a manufacturing district; but it is scarcely strong enough to bear shipping or exposure. In appearance it is difficult to distinguish it from Main coal. As a coking coal, it occupies an intermediate position between the Main and Brassy, and the small will coke when mixed with Main slack. Too weak in structure to bear weight in the blast-furnace.

Of the inferior seams, the POWELL coal makes a nice *looking* coke; but, as it contains nearly 4 per cent. of sulphur it cannot be used for iron-making, as it would turn out white and mottled pigs. It would, however, make a capital coal for puddling furnaces, as it gives a great body of flame; so that when Wrexham becomes a new Wolverhampton it will be a useful coal in the district, although now without any definite commercial value. The CRANK coal, when got, is found to be a good household coal, although slow to light. The Brymbo Yard coal, worked as the Crown coal at Frood, is of about the same quality as the Two Yard, with the advantage, however, that the small will coke.

As to the produce of these seams per foot per acre, I am much indebted to Mr. Colin Napier, the manager of the Westminster Colliery, and Mr. William Low, the resident partner of the Vron Colliery, for the following statistics, which they have been kind enough to take the great trouble of collating from their books. The measurements are those which have been made for royalty purposes; and the produce given for the Vron Colliery is the absolute vend, without any addition as allowance for the consumption of the colliery. In the Westminster return the consumption of the colliery is added to the total; but a comparison may be got at roughly by taking the average depth from which the coal is raised to be 220 yards at Vron, and 160 yards at Westminster. The Westminster Colliery pays a footage royalty, and the royalty being the same for the three seams the proportion of each seam worked has not been material, and has, therefore, not been kept—at least so as to be readily get-at-able—so that we have not in this case the proportions gotten of each seam. In the Vron Colliery the royalty payable is so much per acre per seam, irrespective of thickness, so that in this case we have the exact acreage that has been gotten of each seam, but the thickness is averaged, and there may be a difference of opinion as to what the averages should be taken at. In neither case has an account been kept of the exact proportions of the various coals vended.

During the eight years commencing Jan. 1, 1857, and ending Dec. 31, 1864, the Westminster Colliery worked, in Lord Westminster's right, 733 acres of coal, 1 foot thick on the three seams. During the same period of eight years there was absolutely vended, or used for the purposes of the colliery, the produce of these 733 acres, 869,545 tons of coal and slack. This gives an average yield per foot of 1186 tons 4 cwts. of coal and slack.

The following return from the Vron Colliery, showing the quantity of ground worked, and the vend of coal for the last four half-years, will be read with interest:—

HALF-YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

	Area of seam.	Thick. of seam.	Area per ft. thick.
Main	5a. 1r. 28¼ p.,	at 6 ft. 3 in.	= 35a. 3r. 28 p.
Brassy	2 1 10½	at 4 3	= 9 3 14¼
Two-yard	1 1 0½	at 4 0	= 5 0 2
Total	8 3 39¼		48 3 4

Vend for half-year { 47,781 tons 3 cwts. Coal; 1,918 7 Slack } = 1019 tons 1 cwt. per foot per acre.
49,699 tons 10 cwts. Total

HALF-YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1864.

	Area of seam.	Thick. of seam.	Area per ft. thick.
Main	4a. 3r. 19½ p.,	at 6 ft. 3 in.	= 30a. 1r. 30¼ p.
Brassy	2 2 13¾	at 4 3	= 10 3 38½
Two-yard	1 3 28¾	at 4 0	= 7 2 35
Total	9 1 21¾		49 0 23¾

Vend for half-year.. { 53,207 tons 9 cwts. Coal; 2,005 12 Slack } = 1126 tons 11 cwts. per foot per acre.
55,213 tons 1 cwt. Total

HALF-YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

	Area of seam.	Thick. of seam.	Area per ft. thick.
Main	5a. 1r. 39¼ p.,	at 6 ft. 3 in.	= 34a. 1r. 16¾ p.
Brassy	2 2 17	at 4 3	= 11 0 12¾
Two-yard	2 2 33	at 4 0	= 10 3 12
Total	10 3 9¼		56 1 1

Vend for half-year.. { 60,794 tons 0 cwts. Coal; 2,469 15 Slack } = 1124 tons 13 cwts. per foot per acre.
63,263 tons 15 cwts. Total

HALF-YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1865.

	Area of seam.	Thick. of seam.	Area per ft. thick.
Main	4a. 3r. 23 p.,	at 6 ft. 3 in.	= 30a. 2r. 13¾ p.
Brassy	3 1 21	at 4 3	= 14 1 19¼
Two-yard	2 3 19¼	at 4 0	= 11 1 37
Total	11 0 23¼		56 1 30

Vend for half-year.. { 62,961 tons 9 cwts. Coal; 3,121 19 Slack } = 1171 tons 5 cwts. per foot per acre.
66,083 tons 8 cwts. Total

Taking the vend of the two years, we have 224,744 tons 1 cwt. of coal, and 9515 tons 13 cwts. of slack: total, 234,259 tons 14 cwts., taken from 210 acres 1 rood 32 perches, 1 ft. thick, of the three seams, which equals a yield of 1113 tons 2 cwts. per foot per acre. Excluding the slack, and taking account only of the 224,744 tons 1 cwt. of coal, we have a yield of 1067 tons 18 cwts. per foot per acre.

Both these returns are from collieries where there are practically no faults that seriously disturb the coal, or interfere with the working. They are, therefore, probably slightly in excess of the average of the district, although the whole of the Wrexham district is very fortunately situated in this respect. Making all allowances, however, and taking all things into consideration, the following will be found as near the mark as any average can be:

MAIN COAL	6 ft.	2 in.	Tons	6,800
BRASSY COAL	4	3		4,700
TWO-YARD COAL	4	0		4,300
Total	14	5		15,800

Thus, in the Wrexham district, we have, speaking commercially, three seams of coal, having a total thickness of about 14½ ft., and yielding an average of 15,800 tons of coal per acre or thereabouts.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 27.—The Coal and other trades continue extremely good, and consequently there is no want of employment for men of all kinds, and also fo ships and railways. The traffic returns on most of the lines continue to improve and advance. The demand for shipping continues to increase in the direction of steamships, and on Saturday last one of the largest vessels ever built on the Tyne sailed on her first voyage—we allude to the large and magnificent steamship, the *Scotland*, lately built by Messrs. Palmer, at Jarrow. The same firm, and also Messrs. Leslie, and several others, have a considerable number of vessels on hand, and the building of iron steam-vessels on the Tyne is now a very important branch of trade, and steadily increasing. The Strike at the Cramlington and Shank House Colliery still continues, with little prospect of being speedily settled. A large number of men and boys are thus thrown out of employment.

At the meeting of the North of England Institution at Manchester, the subject introduced connected with the haulage of coals underground is of the greatest importance. Perhaps the most general mode of hauling and winding coals in all coal countries is by winding wire or hemp rope on a drum, and where it is necessary to haul both the empty and the loaded trams two drums are used, and the tail rope introduced. But the great defect of this system is the winding of the rope on to the drum, which not only expends a considerable amount of the force of the engine, but inflicts a great amount of injury on the rope; at the same time the speed at which the load can be propelled, and the readiness of action makes this, where proper arrangements are carried out, perhaps the most effective and most economical mode of drawing coals. But great attention has been paid from the earliest dawn of mining to endless ropes and chains, and, no doubt, the object has been to get rid of the defect above mentioned, as connected with winding ropes on drums. But the question arises—and on this the merits of the two systems must hinge—has the defects of one system been got

rid of without introducing equally grave defects? For to secure the proper amount of traction a certain amount of friction is required on the working-sheave, whether the material adopted for an endless system be ropes or chains, and it is thought by many that the friction thus introduced becomes an evil of greater magnitude than the one got rid of by the introduction of endless ropes. The subject certainly possesses the greatest interest, and the appointment of a committee may lead to most beneficial results. There can be no doubt that the locomotive engine is the most effective and economical for haulage, but, unfortunately, it cannot yet be employed underground, but it is possible that these difficulties, which have hitherto been found to be insuperable, may be overcome, and in that case all other means of haulage will be discontinued on levels.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.—We have often expressed surprise in this letter that Coal-Cutting by Machinery has not been tried on a large scale in the hard coals of the Hartley district; the ill-success of most of the machines tried hitherto is, no doubt, the reason why they have been regarded with so much apathy, for it is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion that hitherto all, or nearly all, the machines tried have been failures. Whether this is owing to defects in the machines themselves, or to unfavourable circumstances connected with the places where they have been tried, we cannot say, but incline to the opinion that a combination of these two causes may be charged with the adverse result. The advent of the Pick Machine was certainly hailed pretty generally with enthusiasm, as it was thought to be a near approach to the system of manual labour, and propelled by engine-power. The general results, however, of the trials of these machines have been failures. It must be noticed that the propelling power has been in most cases quite inadequate, and, therefore, a good result could not be expected in these cases. These machines having been placed, in some cases, at a distance of 2000 yards from the engine where the power is generated, and the compressed air having to be conveyed this distance through iron pipes, it was found that the working part of the machine was very inadequately supplied with power. One of the latest machines introduced, and it is pretty generally considered one of the most effective, is the Hydraulic Coal-Cutting Machine, which has been at work for some months past at the Kippax Colliery, near Leeds. The latest account we have heard of the working of this machine is to the effect that it is daily holing sufficient coal to produce 5 keels of coals, or about 100 tons. Should this be correct there can be no doubt whatever as to the ultimate success of this machine. Several machines of this kind are at present in course of construction for coalowners in Northumberland, so that we may shortly expect to see them fully tested in this district. Two of these machines are being made for the Howards' West Hartley Colliery, and one for the Cramlington Colliery, where the men are now on strike. It is understood that several more machines of this kind are shortly to be ordered for parties here, but it is not necessary at present to name those who contemplate their introduction. There is no doubt whatever that these machines, if well placed, will succeed, as the efficiency of water as the propelling medium appears to far exceed in certainty of action compressed air. But it must not be forgotten that the machine at Kippax is only 600 yards from the shaft where the engine is placed, which accumulates the pressure necessary to work the said engine; and extreme distance ought not to be tried in the first instance, but at first only moderate lengths of pipe, and will, no doubt, be increased as progress is made.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 27.—In consequence of the unusual heat of the weather during so large a part of the present summer, the production of iron hardly keeps pace with the demand, though the latter is below the average. The trade is firm, there is not much underselling, and merchants are in some cases complaining that orders are not more promptly completed. The *Bee Hive*, of Saturday, announces that the Strike in North Staffordshire is at length over. In the district it has been regarded as over for many weeks past. No doubt at some works the old hands did not all find places of employment, from the fact that many underhands who were employed during the strike had acquired sufficient dexterity to occupy their places, and the masters would not submit to turn away the men who would not join in the strike, and, probably, they did not give the preference to those whom they regarded as the leaders in the late unhappy struggle.

A singular accident at the Cannock Chase Colliery was the subject of enquiry before a coroner's jury, on Tuesday, Mr. Baker, the district Inspector, being present. The deceased was a boy named Reuben Carnall. The clapper with which signals were given between the top and bottom of the shaft was out of order, and the hooker-on, Thomas Walker, asked the underground bailiff to see to its repair, and he sent to the engineer for a carpenter to repair it. It was not, however, attended to, and on the next day Walker went up to see the carpenter without leaving anyone in charge at the bottom of the shaft. When he was about to descend he told the engineer to move slowly, lest there might be some one at the bottom, but as soon as he started he heard a frightful scream, and the deceased, who without any orders was trying to place a tub on the ascending skip, was caught and killed. Mr. Baker said Walker had broken a positive rule, in going away without leaving anyone in his place. The jury, however, took a merciful view, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," simply censuring Walker, who, no doubt, was anxious to do what he could for the best.

Thomas Clark, a labourer, was ascending a shaft of one of Mr. Harrison's pits, at Pelsall, on Saturday last, when he was drawn over the pulley, which is 17 or 18 feet from the ground, and, falling, was killed on the spot. The engineman, Benton, said at the inquest that the engine worked stiffly, and he could not stop it. He said that he had pointed out its defects to the head engineer on the night before the accident, but no attention was paid to his remarks. The enquiry was adjourned.

The Railway Rolling Stock Company of Wolverhampton dividend is at the rate of 9 per cent., and the Midland Wagon Company 15 per cent. for the last half-year. The Birmingham Wagon Company are increasing their capital by the issue of 10,000 additional shares. The Birmingham Joint Stock Banking Company, which took up Attwood's Bank, dividend is at the rate of 20 per cent.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE

JULY 27.—The elections being now concluded, there is a daily gradual return to business matters, which have been much affected in the general election conflict. There has been a persistent attempt amongst the iron manufacturers to induce the pig-iron makers to drop their rates; but the latter, and especially those who have large orders on hand, refuse to accept orders at any reduction in price. The trade in iron is, consequently, very quiet; but the makers of the best brands have a tolerably good supply of orders on hand. It would appear from all we can learn that the recent failures will not materially affect the merchants in these counties, the bankrupt houses having speculated mostly with foreign firms.

The Coal Trade is very dull throughout the district, and at some mines the men are only making half-time, or four days per week. Even with this limited labour, stocks of household coal are vastly increasing, whilst the demand for manufacturing purposes is largely decreasing. The progress of improvement in the cotton and woollen trades, though the American war is settled, is exceedingly slow, and people cannot generally understand why the war prices have not ceased with that conflict. It is an undoubted fact that speculators have immense stocks on hand, and as they bought at high prices, they are unwilling to sell at a sacrifice. It will be some time before the increased arrivals of cotton bring down the price to anything like its former average. Many manufacturers under these circumstances, whose mills have not been recommenced, are backward in pushing the trade, and the coal used for manufacturing purposes is very much reduced. There is a continued good enquiry for hard Derbyshire coal for steam (marine engines), and for locomotives, and good rates are realised.

The Local Stock Markets are fully attended, considering the overpowering heat of the weather, and there has been a better enquiry for railway stock generally. The Lancashire and Yorkshire dividend is said to be on the increase for the past half-year, and some other local stocks, including gas and water, are improving.

We have had the following account of a visit to the Mill Dam Mine forwarded to us, and as we are well acquainted with the mine we do not consider the picture overdrawn:—

"In company with a Sheffield gentleman of great mining experience, we made a very careful examination of the workings of the Mill Dam Mine, at Great Hucklow, and found that they have upwards of half a mile of working vein, east to west, and that vein of very great power, varying in width to upwards of 12 feet. The ancient miners had cut this vein down to 40, 45, and in some places 50 fathoms, but having no steam-power appliances they had been unable to deal with the water below that depth. Still the skill they had displayed with head-pumps and puddle-dams is highly commendable. They had, however, satisfied themselves with simply cutting the best part of the vein, and what they left pays the present company well, with their superior engines and appliances for cutting, and out of which for years they have raised large measures of ore. But half is not told. They are now taking a stope before them east from the 55 to the 65 fathom level (20 yards deep) the whole width of the vein; and this, too, below the ancient mines, and consequently in new and entirely uncut vein. Now that they are coming to the true secret of the traditional wealth of the vein it is surprising the quantity of ore they meet with. In the stope (the face of which we saw bared from top to bottom) towards the bottom the yield of ore was much greater than towards the top, though in the depth of this stope on the north side we found they had one rib of solid ore from 11 to 13 in. in thickness. Towards the bottom there were indications of it going much thicker. On the south side they had another, 4 inches thick. The rest of the vein was composed of spar and lime, intermingled with numerous bearings of a less thickness. The workmen skilfully cut out the whole, placed it in wagons, run it down the drifts, and up the shaft at a quick rate. There landed, the produce is subjected to a good stream of water from the pumps of the mine. It is thus washed, and having been sorted, it is crushed by steam-power, dressed, and passed to the warehouse for sale. It is impossible to say how rich the vein may become when they take another stop., at a further depth of 10 fms. The measures dip at the rate of one in six in that direction. On going west we found they were driving in that direction in the vein at a depth of 65 fms. This, again, is uncut and entire, of great length, and is expected to be equally rich. The mine has a vein estimated to serve 25 years, at the present rate of working. In the warehouse there is quite an exhibition of ore, some of the pieces being of very large size—14 cwts., 10½ cwts., 7 cwts., and down to the size of a man's foot, some 25 tons of that class, and some 20 tons of dressed stuff, for two weeks' working. They may reasonably expect the next measure for seven weeks' work to range from 100 to 140 tons, worth near 12*l.* per ton, or at double the rate of the last week's yield. We came away highly pleased with our visit, and heartily wish them prosperity."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 27.—The hot weather of the last few days has been severely felt at the ironworks, and the men have been unable to stand the fire for anything like the usual time. Added to this, there is a scarcity of hands at many establishments, and these two circumstances have brought about a considerable decrease in the quantity of iron turned out. There is an ample supply of specifications in hand at present, and the books of the principal makers are so well filled with orders that no anxiety is evinced to enter into fresh engagements. Such is the firmness evinced as regards quotations, that buyers have been able, in some instances, to place their orders on more advantageous terms in other iron-producing districts. The American demand remains without change, and opinions are beginning to be divided as to whether the revival so confidently looked forward to will take place in the autumn of this or the spring of next year. Pig-iron is selling freely at the current prices. In the Tin-plate Trade there are a good many orders in the market, and, of the 2s. per box asked by the manufacturers, buyers have so far advanced as to offer 1s. I have to repeat, however, what was stated in a previous report, and that is that only necessitous makers are disposed to sell to any large extent. The Steam Coal Trade is gradually getting into a more satisfactory state, and the exports merchants report that there is an improved foreign enquiry. Home requirements show no change. House coal proprietors are doing rather above the average in coasting business, while the home and inland sale continues limited. The patent fuel works are in regular employ.

The directors of the Powell's Duffryn Steam Company (Limited) have just purchased the colliery of the late Mr. David Williams, of Ynyscynon, at Aberaman. These collieries have been worked for a great number of years, but their principal value to the Powell Company is that they will save the latter from the contingency of a large outlay in keeping their pits clear of water.

A special meeting of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company was held at the offices, Newport, on Monday (Mr. Gratrex in the chair), when resolutions were approved of, authorising an increase of capital to the extent of 200,000*l.*, and empowering the directors to convert the ordinary paid-up shares into capital stock.

Mr. Gordon Graham, late secretary of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway, has been appointed secretary of the Pontypool, Caerleon, and Newport Railway; and Mr. Ashbie, under the direction of Mr. Wilson, is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements for laying out the line.

The men employed at the extensive Wern Foundry, near Llanelly, held their annual party, on Saturday, in the grounds of Mr. Nevill, at Felinfoel. After tea various enjoyments were resorted to, which were continued until the dark shades of evening enveloped the numerous company. Several members of the Nevill family were present, and heartily enjoyed themselves with the men. This is an instance of mutual good feeling between employers and employed, and if all the large employers of South Wales were to follow the example of the Nevills, less would be heard of strikes, &c.

Among the new magistrates just appointed for Glamorganshire are the following:—Mr. W. P. Struvé, Cwmavon Works; Mr. Geo. Grant Francis, Swansea; Mr. J. C. Richardson, Neath; Mr. J. S. Batchelor, Cardiff; Mr. Arthur E. Guest, Danygraig.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE AT PENHALLY, PEMBROKESHIRE.—In last week's Journal it was stated that iron ore had been discovered at Penhally, Pembrokeshire, near Mr. Vickerman's works. The *Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph* gives the following particulars respecting the discovery:—

"A very important discovery has just been made in connection with the ironworks here. It has been the opinion for some time past of the scientific gentlemen in this locality (Mr. J. Cadman and others) that there is a bed of the hematite iron ore somewhere about here, and the soil on the farm of Penally Court indicated its whereabout. Mr. Vickerman immediately employed Mr. Robson, a geologist, to find it out. There is a limestone quarry near the west end of the farm, which has been worked lately, and the west end of it shows a fault in form of the letter V; in this Mr. Robson saw some indications which induced him to sink trial pits over it—he tried a first, second, third, and fourth unsuccessfully, all within 20 yards of each other, in the form of a square; but Mr. Robson displayed great tact and science in this; he must have felt assured it was there, so the fifth he tried near the centre of the other, and about 4 ft. deep he hit upon the northern apex of a first-rate bed of hematite iron ore. It dips to the south, and extends in breadth, depth, and quality as they go down; one man gets as much as two can throw up. Then its contiguity to the railway—being only a few yards, so that it can be conveyed to the top of Kingsmoor, with an easy descent by carts to the furnaces—renders it much more valuable. Samples of the ore have been calcined, as also some of the Lancashire ore, and other native ore here, but the Penally ore had less dross than the other two, and is of first-rate quality. The extent of the basin cannot yet be ascertained; but the opinion of geologists is that it is very extensive. We hail this discovery with joy, for no one is so deserving as Mr. Vickerman of the immense profit that will arise from it when brought to perfection, seeing that he has laid out so much money already, and employed so many poor people, who would otherwise be badly off, and the parish rates would be thus augmented. We shall report progress of this great discovery hereafter. Few estates can equal the Picton estate in its mineral productions, viz.—coal, culm, two sorts of iron ore, limestone, silica, if not also copper ore, fire-brick clay, &c."

THE INDIGNATION MEETING AT TREDEGAR.—The meeting referred to in last week's report was a great success, some 2000 persons being present. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Mr. Bevan, and characterising the verdict of "Manslaughter" returned against him as unnecessarily severe, and not justified by the evidence. Five of the jurymen have declared that when they agreed to the verdict they did not understand its full intent, and did not by any means think that it amounted to a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Bevan. It is not improbable that an attempt will be made to re-open the inquest.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The Belgian iron trade continues to display hesitation, and it does not appear probable that it will very quickly revive. The prevailing evil is known, but persons are not always willing to confess it. The difficulty is that the production of iron is more considerable than is compatible with the ordinary current of consumption—that is, with the internal market, and with a normal participation in the external market. As the external market is now in a languishing state, the participation referred to, which is very necessary to Belgian metallurgy, partially makes default, and there is, then, nothing surprising in the fact that for some months past siderurgy has found itself in an embarrassed state, and that indecision still continues. An attempt to establish an advance on rolled irons has been made by some works, but it has not succeeded, as it was easy to perceive would be the case, and prices remain feeble. Attention has been excited by the industry shown in the erection of new works; several of them are now nearly entirely fitted with tools, and will shortly be lighted. It will be interesting to follow the operations of these new establishments; and, unless the situation experiences a profound modification, to see at what rates the surplus production will be run off. A good tendency is remarked, which has had a cheering effect in the midst of prevailing anxieties; this is the revival of the spirit of enterprise in countries in the north of Europe, Russia Poland, &c. Some negociations have been opened for the conclusion of rather important contracts of rails; and if this tendency continues good effects will result for Belgian siderurgy. The Charleroi journals have occupied themselves with the situation of the Sambre Forges and Rolling Works Company, which is to have a general meeting on Aug. 7. A kind of discussion has even arisen on the subject between these two organs of metallurgical interests. One contends that the bad position of the works is the consequence of the defection, while the other believes that it arises from the fact that the company lacks in itself the elements of vitality - that is, that the rolling works which it owns near Maubeuge must be carried on at a loss. It seems, however, well to wait for the report of the directors before hazarding premature conclusions. The situation of the Belgian coal trade remains without material variation; at the same time, prices remain firm, and after the dead season has passed away a good autumn trade is anticipated.

The present state of the metal markets offers little interest, and scarcely permits an immediate amelioration to be hoped for. Affairs in copper continue without animation. At Amsterdam, Drontheim has made 56 fls.; English, 51 fls.; and Swedish, 56 fls. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has made 57 fls., and North American 53½ fls. At Havre, Chilian and Peruvian in bars has made 79*l.* to 80*l.*; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 81*l.* to 82*l.*; United States, Baltimore, 87*l.* to 88*l.*; Lake Superior, 90*l.* to 100*l.*; Mexican and La Plata in bars, 74*l.*; Russian, 88*l.* to 96*l.*; old yellow copper, 52*l.* to 64*l.*; red ditto, 81*l.* 4s. to 82*l.*; bronze, 70*l.* to 74*l.* At Antwerp, American has made 108*l.* to 112*l.* per ton. At Paris, Chilian has been quoted at 82*l.*, and Corocoro mineral, 84*l.* 10s. per ton: tin and lead are in little demand. As regards the former, Banca, Billiton, and English have been quoted at Rotterdam at 56 fls. At Amsterdam, Banca has also made 56 fls. At Paris, Banca has made 98*l.*; Detroit, 96*l.*; and English, 94*l.* 8s. per ton. At Antwerp, Banca has brought 63 fls. per 2 cwts. At Havre, Banca has been quoted at 94*l.* to 95*l.*; Detroit, 91*l.* to 62*l.*; Peruvian, 76*l.* to 84*l.*; and Peruvian mineral, 40*l.* to 44*l.* per ton. Stolberg lead has been quoted at 10¾ fls.; German, 10½ fls. At Amsterdam, soft lead has made 12 fls., and Stolberg, 11 fls. At Paris, Spanish saumons have brought 22*l.*; French, 19*l.* 16s.; Belgian, 21*l.* 12s.; and rolled, 22*l.* per ton. At Havre, Spanish has made 18*l.* 12s. to 18*l.* 16s. per ton. In zinc, the movement has been much less animated, and quotations display a certain feebleness. At Paris, rough Silesian has brought 23*l.* 4s. per ton, while at Havre the quotation for zinc has been 22*l.* 8s to 22*l.* 12s. per ton.

There has been some slackening in the demand for coal in the Pas-de-Calais and in the Nord. The cause for this is the uneasiness which refiners entertain with respect to the crop of beetroot. These establishments do not press their orders, which are usually important at this period of the year. The French metallurgical market is in the full quiet of the summer season. The demand as well at Paris as at St. Dizier is relatively good—that is to say, it is sufficient for the maintenance of prices, especially at a time when the production is considerably restricted by drought. The Commentry Collieries Company will pay, July 15, a dividend of 1*l.* per share. The Herne Bochum Collieries Company will pay on July 1 a coupon of 6s. The Hoerde Mines and Ironworks Company paid, July 1, interest upon its obligations at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The Sambre and Meuse Mines and Ironworks Company paid on July 1 a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, payable in 20*l.* obligations of the company, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The Bonne Espérance and Bonne-Veine United Collieries Company paid, July 1, interest at the rate of 10s. per obligation. The Bois Colliery Company, at Quiregnon, will pay, on Aug. 2, a dividend for the first half of 1864, of 8s. per share.

An application for a concession of a girdle line in the Charleroi coal basin has, it appears, been deposited at the department of Public Works. The line will have a development of 16¼ miles. Commencing with the Charleroi station, it directs itself to Gilly by the Dupret and Tieux de Montigny furnaces, the Pays de Liége and Bonne Espérance collieries, &c., and finally returns, *viâ* Marchienne, to the starting point. What renders this project an important one is the possibility that it will give to industrials the means of avoiding great concentrations of workmen. At present, as means of transport are defective, as well for passengers as for goods, we see all industries having reference to metallurgy group themselves at certain points. Each of the works employs many workmen, who must lodge themselves in the locality where they find work, and at certain points the density of the population is such that it must be condemned by public morals. There results from this agglomeration an incredible dearness of lodgings, and food products have experienced the same rise as lodgings, in proportion as the working population has increased. There remains, then, very little of his wages for the workman, and hence strikes are easy to organise in the present state of affairs. The circular line of which a concession has been applied for will enable industrials, without inconvenience, to establish their works on lands the price of which will not be so high, because they will be at some distance from the present working centres, while the workmen attached to the industries carried on will be enabled to lodge themselves near their work, and will, at the same time, benefit from larger and more wholesome habitations. Food products will also be rendered less costly, and altogether it is expected that if the line is carried out the position of the working classes will be so improved that general strikes will become more rare among them.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL TRADE.

The colliery operations of the Australian Agricultural Company appear, from the report of the directors, prepared for presentation at the general meeting, on Monday, to have been highly satisfactory during the year reported upon—1864. The quantity of coal raised during the period was—Large, 109,530 tons; small, 22,814 tons=132,344 tons; and of this, 4088 tons of small, and 505 tons of large, were consumed by the engine, &c.; and of the remainder, 127,205 tons (consisting of 108,479 tons of large and 18,726 tons of small) were sold, leaving 546 tons of large on bank. The general cost and charges were 42,947*l.* 15s. 1d., and the amount realised for the 127,205 tons was 52,929*l.* 9s. 5d., leaving 9581*l.* 14s. 4d. profit, which is equal to an average of 1s. 6d. per ton. Mr. Merewether, the general superintendent, states the cost of the coal at 6s. 9d. per ton, and the price realised at 8s. 3 1-16d. Compared with the results of 1863, this shows an increased sale of 54,775 tons, a reduction on the average cost of 3s. 0¼d. per ton; and, notwithstanding a further decrease on the average price of 2s. 0½d. per ton, an increase of 1s. per ton in the nett profit. Compared with 1862, it shows an increased sale of 64,059 tons—rather more than double; a reduction in the cost of 4s. 1¾d., and a trifling increase in the nett profit, notwithstanding a fall on the average price of nearly 4s. 1d. per ton. During the year he frequently had to complain of the large quantity of small coal, chitter, and other rubbish sent up by the men, and not without cause, for the loss sustained on large coal during the year amounted to nearly 3000 tons—the quantity paid for being 112,503 tons, while the out-turn for sale was only 109,530 tons. Some slight improvement always followed his remonstrances, but was not lasting; and with a view of checking the evil he has recently made some proposals to the men, which are still under consideration. In other respects they have worked well and quietly, and there is no want of good feeling between them. The outlay on new works for the extension and improvement of the colliery in 1864, though less than in the previous year, amounted to the large sum of 3956*l.* 16s., which was expended in completing the junction with the Great Northern, in constructing new rolling-stock, for use on that line and underground, and in additions and improvements to No. 2 Pit. The expenses incurred in connection with the new bridge were also very heavy, and much yet remains to be done, but he is happy to say that the works required to complete it are of a less expensive character.

Mr. Winship, the manager of the colliery at Newcastle, reports that in No. 2 Pit the south-east headings are 700 yards in from the bottom of the shaft, and at 600 yards the section of the seam, which has a very hard white rock roof, is—Top coal (good), 5 ft. 2 in.; Morgan (coarse coal), 6 in.; Little Tops (good), 1 ft. 3 in.; Jerry Wag (coarse coal), 8 in.; Bottom Coal (good), 3 ft. 1 in.=10 ft. 8 in. This is not such a good section as that got at 400 yards, which may be accounted for by some small faults which have been met with between the 560 yards and the face. They are not of any importance, and it is a common thing to meet with faults of various sizes; indeed, many more than are found in the Borehole seam. He never was in a colliery were there were less. The coal in the headings is good, and strong and bright, except near the faults, where it is tender. The coal is of good quality in all the working places, and is equal to any yet worked, and in many respects superior. He will continue to push the exploring plans, although it increases the expenses, but it is necessary to prove the continuity of the coal. It is always better to have the exploring places well ahead of the other places as they drain the coal. During the first three months of the year they only sold 13,500, or little more than 1000 tons per week; but the trade began to improve, and at the end of the year they had sold 127,205 tons, or at the rate for the last nine months of 2979 tons per week, and averaging 2446 tons per week for the twelve months. They could easily have raised 200,000 tons without increasing their usual staff of day wagemen and mechanics, except to a very trifling extent. As a matter of course, such a small gain as that of the first three months of the year increased the average working cost, but in selling a large quantity of coal the benefits of any improvements are clearly seen; and the fact of cost being only 6s. 9d. per ton shows how a large quantity tells a tale in the company's favour. The cost of 1863 was 9s. 9½d. per ton, showing a reduction of 3s. 0¼d. per ton in the working cost. The advertised selling price of the coal in the beginning of the year was 9s. per ton, afterwards 10s., 10s. 6d., and ultimately back to 9s. again. The average selling price of the year on the quantity sold was 8s. 3¼d. per ton, showing a profit of 1s. 6d. per ton.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—

R. A. BROOMAN, Fleet-street, London.—Improvements in furnaces. June 15.

S. GODFREY, Middlesbro'-on-Tees, York, engineer.—Improvements applicable to furnace-bars and fire-grates. June 22.

A. PRINCE, Charing-cross, London.—A new or improved self-acting apparatus for distributing the feeding materials in high furnaces. June 29.

W. SCHOFIELD, Heywood, Lancaster, manager of the Heywood Gas-works.—Improvements in the manufacture of gas-retorts and other articles made of fire-clay, and in furnaces for burning the same, and for other purposes. June 30.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—

J. COULTER, Huddersfield, engineer, and H. HARPIN, Holmfirth, York, quarry-owner. Improved means or apparatus for facing flags or smoothing the surface of stone. Jan. 18.

R. MUSHET, Cheltenham, Gloucester, metallurgist.—Improvements in lining the sides and bottoms of puddling-furnaces and other furnaces employed in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in mending, repairing, and fettling the sides and bottoms of the said puddling and other said furnaces. Jan. 26.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:—

Firing charges for blasting, 8d.; manufacture of iron and steel, 4d.; cutting or working coal, &c., 8d. L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—According to the invention of Mr. W. W. Burden, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, three circular saws on one axle, and of varying diameter, are used for each cut; he also proposes to use an ordinary cylinder and piston, with a hammer affixed to the end of the piston-rod, such hammer being employed to strike a pick held by the workman in his hand.

THE TAMAR LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862,

Capital £60,000, in 5000 shares of £12 each. First issue, 3000 shares.

Deposit on application £1 per share, £2 on allotment, and £3 at the expiration of two months from the date of allotment.

A minimum annual dividend of 12 per cent. upon the paid-up capital guaranteed for three years.

A limited number of applications for fully paid-up shares will also be received.

Further calls (if any) on the £6 paid shares not to exceed £2 per share, and no call beyond the £6 to be made earlier than six months from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

J. BURNS, Esq., Hereford.
J. HARRY EVENS, Esq., F.S.S., F.L.A., Cheapside, and Belgrave House, Islington.
JOHN J. P. HITCHFIELD, Esq., R.N., Plympton, Devon.
EDWARD RAMSEY, Esq., Tamar-terrace, Devonport.
J. HENRY ROWLEY, Esq., 35, Poultry, City, E.C.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., 5, Leonard-place, Kensington.
JOSEPH H. TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow-villas, Bayswater.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial, 75, Cornhill.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Matthews and Greetham, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
MANAGER AT THE WORKS—Mr. J. Bawden.
BROKER—Amelius George Ait, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. Joseph Chenall.

OFFICES,—ST. BOTOLPH CHAMBERS, 197, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, CITY, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is established for the purchase and working of extensive smelting works, occupying an area of upwards of four acres, with convenient wharf and other premises attached, situate at Beerferris, in the county of Devon, on the banks of the River Tamar, and about ten miles from Plymouth, which are held for a term of 21 years, under a grant from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, at the very low rent of £120 per annum.

It is proposed that the company shall purchase the lease of the works and premises, and all the rights of the owners for £8000, and in case of the second issue of shares taking place, then for the further sum of £2000, to be paid in cash or in fully paid shares, at the option of the company. As an evidence of their confidence in the undertaking the vendors will take one-half of the purchase-money in paid-up shares, and will deposit in the hands of the directors sufficient security to guarantee a minimum dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for three years.

No promotion money will be paid or incurred in the formation of the company.

Calculations have been made of the probable profits, based on the results of other lead and silver smelting works, and from these and the reports of engineers who fully understand smelting, the directors feel justified in expecting dividends of 25 per cent. per annum.

Full particulars of the proposed operations may be obtained, and the Articles of Association inspected, at the offices of the company, St. Botolph-chambers, 197, Bishopsgate-street Without, City, London, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the brokers, solicitors, and offices of the company.

THE TAMAR LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be CLOSED on THUSDAY NEXT, August 3, for LONDON, and on FRIDAY, August 4, for the COUNTRY. By order.

Offices, 197, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C. JOSEPH CHENALL, Sec.

The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

THE ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE, AND THE FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS.—The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this society will TAKE PLACE at their Hall, Falmouth, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, and following days. Silver and other medals, and money prizes, will be awarded in the following departments, viz.:—Mechanical, Mining, Naval Architecture, Professional and Fine Arts, Photography, Statistics, Plain and Fancy Work, School Productions, &c.

Inventors, manufacturers, artists, and others, who may be desirous of exhibiting, are requested to communicate with the secretary. Any further information that may be desired as to time, rules, transit of articles, lists of prizes and premiums, &c., will be forwarded on application. No charge for space.

Space or insertion in the catalogue or judges' books cannot be guaranteed after Tuesday, August 22.

Communications to be addressed to Mr. SYDNEY HODGES, secretary, Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth.—Falmouth, July 3, 1865.

THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND FINANCE AGENCY Undertakes the Sale and Purchase of Public Securities, and affords reliable information to Capitalists who seek sound Investments, free from risk or liability.

The Loan and Finance Department includes Money Agency generally, Loans, deposits, &c., and advances are negociated on Public Securities having a market value.

The same uniform system of strict attention is paid to transactions of small as well as large amounts, the object being to embrace the business of every description of Investors.

CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.

Offices, 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—W. P. DAVIS, having had MANY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in SLATE QUARRIES, is PREPARED to INSPECT and FAITHFULLY REPORT THEREON.—Address, Mr. W. P. DAVIS, MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

DEVON WHEAL LOPES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). COPPER, TIN, LEAD, AND BLENDE.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which no shareholder is liable beyond the actual amount of his own shares.

Nominal capital, £20,480, in 1024 shares of £20 per share.

Deposit on application £5 per share; payment on allotment £5 per share.

It is not expected that more than £12 per share will ever be required to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, Esq., C.E., of Messrs. C. and C. M. Thomas, Redruth and Manchester.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Rook-street, Manchester.
E. A. LEDGARD, Esq., the Bank, Ashton-under-Lyne.
J. COTTERELL HARVEY, Esq., banker, Stoke-upon-Trent.
E. HARVEY WADGE, Esq., Stradbrook Hall, Blackrock, and Greenheys, Manchester.

BANKERS—Alliance Bank (Limited), Manchester.

MANAGER—Capt. J. Richards, Manager of Hawkmoor and New Devon Consols Mines.

SECRETARY—Mr. Robert Charles Clifton (pro tem.).

FINANCIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Harvey and Co., "North of England" Mining Offices, 3, Clarence-street, Manchester.

OFFICES,—3, CLARENCE STREET, MANCHESTER.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the well-known "Old Lopes' Mine, situated in the parish of Bickleigh, Devon, which is held on lease from Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., for 21 years, at 1-15th dues.

The mine was in work for several years on the "cost-book" principle, but only partially developed; the discoveries, however, fully proved it to be a most valuable property, which only required a more vigorous development to open up riches equal to those for which Devon is so celebrated. At the time of its suspension the mine was undergoing a phase which has characterised most of the richest mines of Devon and Cornwall—that is to say, the company were unable to find the further capital required, and the works were, consequently, abandoned at a moment when success was evidently within reach.

It is a remarkable fact that most of our richest mines have been similarly abandoned for a period; and amongst numberless others, the following:—Devon Great Consols, East Caradon, Carn Brea, Clifford Amalgamated, East Pool, East Wheal Rose, Fowey Consols, Phœnix, Marke Valley, South Caradon, Roskear, Tincroft, Tresavean, United Mines, Wheal Buller, Wheal Jewell, Wheal Basset, Wheal Seton, West Seton. Many of which, still paying high dividends, were given up by the first, and even the second, and third parties who worked them, leaving to others, who were fortunate enough in taking them up, the realisation of enormous profits in dividends, exceeding, at the present time, six millions sterling. It is the conviction of all mining men conversant with the facts, that this property will add another to the list, a circumstance which appears to be the more certain from the conclusive results of the last company's operations, for copper of excellent quality was raised and sold, clearly showing the lodes to be copper-bearing. Another most striking evidence of the value of the veins is the fact that the water in the deeper levels was so highly mineralised with copper, that returns of a high produce were made by precipitation, and it is computed that important returns will be made from this inexpensive and simple source.

One of the most important features, however, in the prospects of the company, and which has led to its being formed, is the existence of an extensive deposit of blende (zinc), which, until recently, was a worthless mineral, but now of great value. The recent modification, in fact, in the present value of blende affords every assurance that this mine can be worked with very large profit to present investors from this mineral alone (to say nothing of the splendid prospects as regards its copper deposits), it being estimated that £20,000 worth stands in one level alone, which can be immediately taken away the moment the mine is drained.

The operations during the last working were extensive and well planned. Sinking was carried on to a considerable extent, the main engine-shaft being down 60 fathoms, and the eastern shaft to 82 fms.; three other shafts were also sunk. All the necessary levels were driven, and galleries made in different parts of the mine. Excavations were also made, which are now suitable to the application of new machinery, and a large sum was spent in tunnelling for a water-course, by means of which a constant supply of water may be maintained at all seasons, which prevents the necessity of extensive steam-power. All these workings are available, and it is estimated to constitute a clear saving of outlay to the present company of at least £30,000.

All the necessary buildings are erected, comprising excellent carpenters' shop, smiths' shop, small office, sump-room, and pitman's house.

When fresh "ore ground" is reached in depth, as well as large deposits of copper ore by extending the deeper levels, the shareholders will possess a very valuable dividend-paying mine.

The annexed are the opinions of trustworthy and practical mining agents, managers of good dividend mines, who have visited the property and know the district well; and also one from a miner who worked as a tributer in the mine up to the last moment. They are all well deserving a careful perusal, and are condensed in the following brief extracts from their respective reports:—

There are particular circumstances to be considered in re-opening this mine. Blende which had no value whatever during former operations, is now making £5 10s. per ton. There has been an outlay of £2000 to construct a water-course for obtaining a supply of water at all times fully equal to develope the mine. Various levels have been driven, and excavations made for new machinery. Besides, it is not like working an old mine 150 to 200 fathoms deep, from which the chief part of the ground where ores in considerable quantities are generally found, has been pulled away. This mine is only down to the 60 at the main shaft, and to the 82 at the eastern shaft, and even at these levels little has yet been done; so it will be readily seen that the main part of the ground remains to be explored; and I consider that the former parties having raised £9000 worth of good quality copper ore, and sunk the mine to this depth, have only done enough to prove the good indications for deeper levels, and have otherwise spent their money to the entire advantage of any new parties who may further work the mine. You have now but a simple course. Provide the necessary machinery, fork your water to the 30 fathom level, fix your plunger, and drop your lift to the bottom. You must calculate to lay out £1500 in machinery, and at the deeper levels my opinion is that the chances are greatly in favour of opening out a most valuable property, and will lead to a productive and lasting concern. Taking all these things into account, and looking at the large amount of work done towards the prosecution of the mine, the character and promising indications the lode presents, the congenial stratum, the advantages of abundant water-power, the unusual facilities for economical working, and for cheap carriage, owing to the proximity of the railway, I know of no property that possesses such elements of success, nor of any that I would so strongly recommend to parties seeking an investment. JOHN PHILLIPS, Manager of Bedford United Mines.

Devon and Cornwall United Mines, Devon.—I find the lode in the 30 is large, composed of capel, spar, blende, and copper ore. I value the lode respectively for blende and copper in the 30 fm. level, east or west, taking back and bottom into consideration, at 30*l.* per fm., and it is evidently improving as it goes down. I have no doubt you will have a lasting mine. THOMAS NEILL.

Wheal Friendship Mine, Devon—(Private).—My opinion was at the time I inspected the mine, and still is from what I saw myself, and what I have heard from confidential men who have seen the old workings throughout, that it is most evidently a property well worthy the attention of the mining public, and, in my opinion, will be attended with success. ZACHARIAH WILLIAMS.

A good shoot of ore was found in the 14 fathom level, to the west of the main engine-shaft. The 30 fathom level is extended about 30 fathoms west of main shaft, but not far enough to meet the ore gone down in the bottom of the 14. The 60 west is driven about 13 fathoms, and we broke from the lode large stones of solid ore 15 to 16 lbs. in weight. In a winze sunk from the 30 to the 50 fathom level there is a lode standing in the eastern part worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; from the 50 to the 60 the lode is standing worth 1¼ ton per fathom; from the 60 to the 70 the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. The eastern shaft is 82 fathoms deep; the last 25 fathoms were in elvan; in the last 2 fathoms we had good slabs of ore. I was in the mine the last core that ever worked, and we stayed in the 60 end till the water overlook us. WILLIAM FEZZY.

Reports in extenso, prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be had of the secretary, at the offices. All applications for shares, either to the bankers, to the financial agents, or to the secretary, must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per share, and must be made in the accompanying form.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Devon Wheal Lopes Mining Company (Limited).

In 1024 shares of £20 each.

I request you to allot me shares of £20 each in the above company, which I hereby agree to accept, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company; and I hereby send £ , being the amount of first instalment of £5 per share payable on the same.

Name.....
Address.....
Dated day of , 1865. Profession or business.....

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD, the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.

£1000 in case of Death, or £8 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

Tenders for Coal.

COKING COAL.—The Directors of the SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 80,000 TONS of COKING COALS during the next twelve months, to be delivered free on board at the port of shipment, or at Folkestone, Whitstable, and Strood.

Forms of tender may be had on application to the company's storekeeper, No. 5, St. Thomas-street, London, S.E.; and sealed tenders are to be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 8th of August next, endorsed "Tender for Coking Coal," and delivered to the undersigned. S. SMILES, Secretary.

Company's Offices, London-bridge, July 25, 1865.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—The undersigned is ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for a GAS HOLDER and WROUGHT-IRON RETORT HOUSE ROOF, for the PORT ADELAIDE GAS WORKS.—Plans and specifications can be had on application to I. C. LANYON, 58, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

MINE CAPTAIN WANTED, for ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINE.—Apply, with testimonials, stating age, where last employed, and the salary required, to the committee, No. 11, Royal Exchange, London.

WANTED, for NORTH POOL MINE, an EXPERIENCED UNDERGROUND AGENT, under fifty years of age.—Apply, with testimonials, to J. S. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WATER-WORKS, &c.

WANTED, an ENGINEER of sound practical experience (age not exceeding 40 years), married, with a small or no family, to TAKE CHARGE of WATER-WORKS, BATHS, and WASH-HOUSE, in a country town of 4000 population, 28 miles from London. He will be expected to devote the whole of his time to the service of the company, and must be competent to drive an engine, administer baths, attend to washing machinery, lay on service pipes and mains, do general repairs, and be capable of keeping the plant and premises in good working condition. No one need apply who does not possess these qualifications, and can give good references. The wife of the applicant will be required to act as Female Attendant to the Ladies' Bath Department, and see to the general working of the Company's Wash-house and Laundry. A form of application (to be filled up and returned by the applicant) containing particulars of duties, &c., can be obtained on application to Mr. ALEX. F. PAINTER, the Secretary of the Water-Works Company, Berkhamstead, Herts.

WANTED,—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN as MASTER ENGINEWRIGHT.—Apply, stating age and previous employment, to P. COOPER, manager, Holmes Colliery, Rotherham.

WANTED,—PARTNERS in VALUABLE MINES, situated in famous localities of SWEDEN, containing respectively RICH IRON, COPPER, GALENA, ZINC, &c., on very fair terms. Can be SOLD.—Apply, by letter or personally, to JOHN EDWARD WELLANDER, Ortala Ironworks, near Stockholm.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, of 24 to 28 inch diameter cylinder, for stamping and crushing purposes, with all the modern improvements for the economy in the consumption of fuel, with or without boiler. Also a STAMPS, with 30 to 50 heads. Apply, with full particulars and lowest cash price, to Mr. J. P. O'REILLY, Secretary, General Mining Company for Ireland (Limited), 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would save time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual.—Address, "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as GENERAL MANAGER of BLAST-FURNACES and COLLIERIES by a person of experience, who is competent, if required, to superintend the erection of blast-furnaces. He can give satisfactory references as to his fitness in every respect.—Address, "H. I. P.," office of Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular," Birmingham.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—An AGENT of upwards of fifteen years' practical experience in tin and copper mining in Cornwall, and in one of the most extensive sulphur and copper mines on the Continent, thoroughly acquainted with dialling, levelling, mapping, and machinery, can keep accounts, and knows the Spanish language, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in SPAIN, PORTUGAL, or any other country. Can give satisfactory references. Address, "J. P.," Messrs. Pottigand Sons, News Agents, Royal Exchange, London.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of POWDER or any OTHER MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.

A GENTLEMAN of long practical experience as mining engineer, both at home and abroad, who is acquainted with all kinds of metals, and speaks different languages, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT, VALUE, and MAP MINES or MINING PROPERTY, either in this country or elsewhere.—Apply to "L.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.—FIFTY PARK and SEVENTY-FIVE POOL PARK LEAD MINE SHARES FOR SALE. Both mines are in the Minera district, North Wales, and are extremely promising. The Pool Park Mine is paying a good and increasing dividend. Also, FIVE SHARES in the GREAT MINERA MINE.—Apply to Mr. ALBERT BURY, sharebroker, Wrexham, North Wales.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, ONE SIXTH PART or SHARE in a VALUABLE and LUCRATIVE MINING BUSINESS in SOMERSETSHIRE.—For particulars, apply to Mr. G. MILLARD, solicitor, Axbridge, near Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

THE PERRAN COPPER MINES, PERRANZABULOE.—The PROPRIETORS of these mines are DESIROUS of seeing them EFFECTUALLY WORKED, but the capital required is beyond their means. They now, therefore, INVITE the ATTENTION of mining CAPITALISTS to this fine MINING PROPERTY. The returns during the last working amounted to the large sum of £762,146, and by the present proprietors to nearly £60000 from above the adit level, and the entirety, including the plant, may be had on favourable terms.

Reports from reliable mining authorities, and particulars, to be had on application to Mr. HITCHINS, St. Agnes; or Capt. T. PILL, at the mines.

St. Agnes, Scorrier, July 19, 1865.

THE AMALGAMATED EISTEDDFOD, WEST MINERA, TWELVE APOSTLES, AND ROCK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this COMPANY are REQUESTED to FORWARD, on or before Wednesday, August 9, FULL PARTICULARS of such claims to Mr. J. M. Milner, Kington, Herefordshire, that the same may be examined and discharged.

The Liquidators will not deal with any accounts which may come to hand after the above-named 9th day of August, 1865. By order of the Liquidators,

THOMAS HOW, and JOHN MEEK MILNER.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely.

And notice is hereby also given, that at the said half-yearly general meeting the election of a director of the company will take place, to supply the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the resignation of George Whitmore, Esq. The shareholders will also have to elect at the said meeting an auditor, in the place of Henry Druce, Esq., resigned.

It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction or auditorship should leave notice of such their intention at the offices of the company, at least 14 days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.

J. D. DE VITRE, } Directors of the
WALTER SHAIRP, } Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 10, 1865.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive the report of the directors, together with the accounts and balance-sheet for the past year; to elect directors and auditors; and to transact the ordinary business of the company. By order of the Board,

20, St. Helen's-place, July 28, 1865. W. J. LAVINGTON, Sec.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY. Incorporated under Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely,

To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.

To elect directors in lieu of George Palmer, Esq., and Henry Collier, Esq., who retire by rotation.

To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year.

To elect auditors for the present year. GEORGE PALMER, Chairman.

U. P. HARRIS, Sec.

No. 1, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., July 10, 1865.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the British and Foreign Mining Association will be HELD at the offices of the company, 32, Walbrook, in the City of London, on the 7th day of August, at One o'clock,

To receive the report of the directors, and balance-sheet.

To amend clauses in the Articles of Association, and for other important matters.

By order of the Board, JULIUS ROBERTS, Managing Director.

Office, No. 32, Walbrook, London, E.C., July 24, 1865.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MARSEILLES EXTENSION RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £400,000, in 20,000 shares of £20 each, 7000 of which have already been subscribed for in England and France.

3000 will be reserved for issue as paid-up shares.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is guaranteed to be paid by the contractors on the capital called up during the construction of the works.

£1 per share to be paid on application, and £4 on allotment.

Future calls not to exceed £5 per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

LONDON.

WILLIAM LEE, Esq., M.P., Director of the London and County Bank.
JAMES CHILDS, Esq., Roehampton, Director of the East London Railway Company.
CHARLES E. NEWBON, Esq., Director of the General Irrigation Company of France.
The Hon. A. C. HOBART, Esq., Berkeley-square, Director of the Russian Ironworks Company.
HUGH H. L. ASTLEY, Esq., Nicholas-lane, Director of the City Offices Company.
J. PENNINGTON LEGH, Esq., Brighton, and Knutsford, Cheshire.
CLARENCE A. COLLIER, Esq., Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

PARIS.

M. Le Comte CLARY, senateur, Rue d'Aumale.
M. JULES TALABOT, Boulevard des Italiens.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Newbon, Evans, and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

BANKERS—The Imperial Bank, Lothbury.

BROKERS—Messrs. Robins, Barber, and Dalley, Threadneedle-street.

ENGINEER—George Berkeley, Esq., 24, Great George-street, Westminster.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—H. P. Hakewill, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—4A, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects of the company are—first, to construct a railway about nine miles in length from the "Old Port" of Marseilles to Podestat, to afford increased facilities for the commerce and manufactures of the town and port; secondly, to acquire land on both sides of the line throughout its length, for building and other purposes, to which great value will be given by the construction of the railway.

The reputation of Marseilles as the first maritime city of France is well known; second only to Paris in population and wealth, its position and capabilities give it the command of French commerce in the Mediterranean.

Within the last 10 years Marseilles has been placed in direct railway communication with Paris and all parts of France; magnificent docks and warehouses have been constructed, but great and rapid as those new works have been, they are still far behind the requirements of its ever-increasing trade.

The old quarters of the town are being demolished to make room for handsome streets and public buildings. The population thus displaced are driven into the suburbs, more especially towards the South, where the lands of the company are situate, and where a fine valley stretches from the town to the Mediterranean, with a view of the sea, and open to the refreshing breezes, which during the summer afford the only relief from the intense heat of the city.

The enormous value of ground in the town may be estimated by the fact, that for any extension, rocks 60 feet high have to be cleared away to give sites for building; it will be readily understood that such a locality is no longer suited for the erection of ordinary dwellings, or factories and chemical works, which latter, for sanitary reasons, will soon be driven from the city.

The proposed railway, after leaving the port and town of 300,000 inhabitants, will pass through the southern suburb, which contains a population of 50,000, and follow the valley to the sea, at the "Madrague de Montredon;" from thence it will be continued for three miles along the coast to Podestat, affording sites for the erection of factories, with access to the sea, and direct railway communication with the town and port, and with the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean lines, by a junction with the proposed new branch of the latter to the "Place Castellane."

There are at the present time 460 factories in the town, employing nearly 10,000 workmen, and the number of factories would rapidly increase were it not for the heavy charges to which they are subjected from the increasing value of the ground occupied, and the want of direct railway connection with the port, and with the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean lines. The proprietors of these establishments will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of disposing of their present sites to great advantage, and removing to a locality combining the facilities of sea and railway communication with perfect freedom from all the difficulties of their present position, and where land can be obtained from the company at a tenth part of the price now paid for building ground in the town.

In order to form an opinion of the pecuniary results of the proposed operations of the company, it will be desirable to consider separately the income to be derived from the railway, and the profit to be realised by the sale of the land of the company.

First, with reference to the railway it must be observed, that the existing lines are connected with the new port "Joliette" and the docks, but that the old port, which is 67 acres in extent, is entirely without railway communication or docks, notwithstanding which the official statistics of the Government show that during the last year for which they are published, 1863, the returns for the Old Port were as follows:—

Vessels.				Tons of Merchandise.
4383	of various nations	entered,	carrying	950,180
4303	"	" left,	"	593,842
8686	Total of vessels.			1,544,022 Tons.

During the same period the returns for the new port Joliette were—

Vessels.				Tons of Merchandise.
2609	of various nations	entered,	carrying	364,121
2400	"	" left,	"	330,876
5009	Total of vessels.			694,997 Tons.

But in addition to this the new port "Joliette" received and sent off 1,159,024 tons of merchandise in 1863 by 5373 steamers, on account of the facilities afforded by the railways and docks.

It is evident from these returns that a railway to the old port must secure a very large amount of goods traffic, and from the population of the suburban district through which the line will pass, and the number of factories, &c., already established in that locality, it is calculated that the railway will produce an immediate profit revenue equal to 15 per cent. on the outlay, which income will be rapidly increased by the erection of houses and factories along the line. There will be seven intermediate stations between Marseilles and Podestat, one of which will be for the "race-course" and the "public gardens," and "château Borelly."

The company have contracted for the execution of the works of the railway from the "Place Castellane" to "Podestat," at the price of £185,000.

Secondly, with reference to the profit to be realised by the sale of the land of the company, it may be stated that all previous speculations in land at Marseilles have been successful.

The company have contracted for the purchase of about 1,200,000 square metres of land (about 300 English acres), situate on both sides of the proposed railway, between the town and the "Madrague de Montredon:" 140,000 metres of which will be required for the construction of the line and stations, leaving 1,060,000 metres to be sold for the erection of first-class residences.

It has been estimated by competent judges of the value of building sites in the neighbourhood of Marseilles, that on the completion of the railway the whole of this land will be readily sold at the price of at least 20 francs per metre, at which rate it will produce 21,200,000 francs, or £848,000.

The company have also contracted for the purchase of a very large tract of ground beyond the "Madrague de Montredon," through which the railway will pass to Podestat; 1,500,000 metres (about 375 acres) of this land, adjoining both sea and railway, will be at once available as sites for factories and works of all kinds.

Estimating the selling price of this land at 10 francs per metre, a sum sufficiently low to induce the manufacturers to establish their works rapidly in the locality, it will produce a sum of 15,000,000 francs, or £600,000.

The average cash cost to the company of the land above referred to is only 5¼ francs per metre, including the houses already built thereon, including also upwards of 10,000,000 metres of land (about 2500 acres) on the coast line for three miles beyond the proposed terminus at Podestat, which will thus be acquired by the company free of cost, and which will be made available at some future time by an extension of the railway and the formation of roads.

An ample supply of water, which is indispensable at Marseilles, both for houses and land, can be obtained from the existing works, which have cost the municipality more than 60,000,000 of francs.

The additional capital required for the payment of land will be raised in debentures, to be repaid out of the produce of the land sales.

The practical bearing of the land question is as follows:—Assuming the sale of the land at the low prices named, the profits arising therefrom will not only repay the whole cost of the railway, but in addition there will remain a very large surplus for division as bonus amongst the shareholders.

The railway concession from the French Government is for the term of 99 years.

The lands of the company will be freehold in perpetuity, except the small portion occupied by the railway, which must necessarily be surrendered with the line at the expiration of the concession.

5000 of the shares have been subscribed for in France, and will be issued with £8 per share paid up thereon;
3000 shares will be reserved for issue as fully paid-up shares; leaving
12,000 ordinary shares for issue to the public.

20,000

The Articles of Association, and also the contract, concessions, and plans may be seen at the offices of the solicitors, Messrs. Newbon, Evans, and Co., 28, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

Applications for shares in either of the accompanying forms may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company; or to the bankers, brokers, and solicitors. But no application will be entertained unless the deposit of £1 per share on the number applied for has been duly paid to the company's bankers; in the event of no allotment being made to the applicant, the deposit will be promptly returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES WITH £5 ON ALLOTMENT.

No..... To be retained by the bankers.

To the Directors of the Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers, the Imperial Bank (Limited), the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to pay the sum of £4 per share on allotment, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature.....
Name in full.....
Residence.....
Date..... 1865. Profession.....

OR THIS FORM OF APPLICATION FOR FULLY PAID-UP SHARES.

No..... To be retained by the bankers.

To the Directors of the Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers, the Imperial Bank (Limited), the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number of fully paid-up shares, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, on the terms of the prospectus, and I agree to pay the balance of the amount of such shares on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature.....
Name in full.....
Residence.....
Date..... 1865. Profession.....

THE WHEAL PENROSE AND UNITY MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. No call to exceed 10s. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.
It is not expected that more than £2 10s. per share will be required.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. OCTAVIUS FREIRE OWEN, M.A. (Director of the Washoe Company), 23, Carlton-hill East, St. John's Wood. [Park.
Lieut.-Col. BODDAM (Director of the Washoe Company), 16, Queen's-gardens, Hyde
JAMES HENDREY, Esq. (Director of the English and Foreign Credit Company), 78, Warwick-square, Pimlico. [Wood.
W. A. HUNT, Esq. (Director of the Washoe Company), 10, Clifton-road, St. John's
Capt. J. W. JONES, East India United Service Club, St. James's-square.
ROBERT WEBB, Esq., Carnborough House, East India-road, Poplar.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
BROKER—George Hunt, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street.
SOLICITOR—J. Richardson, Esq., 15, George-street, Mansion House.
SECRETARY—J. W. Lukis, Esq.
OFFICES,—2, COPTHALL CHAMBERS, THROGMORTON STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

The Wheal Penrose and Unity Silver-Lead Mines are situated in one of the best known and most important lead-producing districts of Cornwall, and have yielded large profits. They are in the neighbourhood of the Great Wheal Vor and Great Wheal Fortune Mines. In 1859 Mr. John Hunt, for many years director and principal proprietor of the Pontpean Lead Works, near Rennes, France, obtained a grant from J. J. Rogers, Esq., for the purpose of working the lodes. The mines have been purchased by the vendor from Mr. Hunt, and this company will work under a lease for 21 years from December 1, 1863, at a royalty of only 1-20th. In the course of Mr. Hunt's explorations he has discovered an important lode, nearly parallel to the workings, at a distance of about 3 or 4 fathoms. The formation is an argillaceous clay-slate of a highly mineralised character. Large profits were realised by the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, and it is now proposed to work a great extent of unexplored ground between the two mines, and also certain valuable lodes discovered within the last few weeks, one of which, of great richness, is 4 ft. wide.

Of the 6000 shares, 1660 fully paid-up will be delivered to the vendor, towards the purchase of the mine, and 4340 not paid-up will be offered to the public. The vendor has evinced his confidence in the undertaking by agreeing to receive seven-eighths of the purchase money in shares, and it must not be forgotten that the works are already in operation, and yield steady returns.

There is a good road to the thriving harbour of Porthleven, within half a mile of the works. The average value of the silver-lead now being raised is about £15 2s. 6d. per ton, and the reports from Capts. Francis and James, annexed to the prospectus, prove their high estimation of this valuable property. It may be added that the results of Mr. Hunt's own working up to the present time can be shown by authentic and regular accounts to have been during the last five years most satisfactory, and that only a moderate capital is thought requisite to increase the returns very largely of this property.

Specimens of extremely rich ore, recently dug from the mines, can be inspected at the offices, 2, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Wheal Penrose and Unity Mines Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit with the London and County Bank the sum of £ , I request you will allot me shares in the Wheal Penrose and Unity Mines Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required. Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Date.....

THE ST. BRIDE'S UNITED SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

SECOND ISSUE OF 6000 SHARES.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholder is limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.
Capital £80,000, in 40,000 shares of £2 each, with power to increase with the assent of the shareholders.
A deposit of 2s. 6d. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. per share on allotment, being the amount already called up.
No further calls to be made exceeding 5s. per share, nor at shorter intervals than three months.
It is contemplated that not more than 25s. per share will be required to be called for.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Esq., Grafton-place, Huddersfield.
JOHN DAVIES, Esq., Blaen Maries House, Narbeth, South Wales (Director of the Turke Quarries).
ANSELM ODLING, Esq., Vassall-road, Brixton.
THOMAS KEY, Esq., Grove Hill House, Camberwell.
JOHN POULTNEY, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Major HEWETT, Velindre House, Llanrian, Haverfordwest.
HENRY KNIGHT, Esq., 56, King William-street, City.

BANKERS—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bennett and Stark, 4, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Cash and Edwards.
SECRETARY—Mr. S. Jones.
OFFICES,—No. 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The quarries belonging to this company are situated on the north coast of Pembrokeshire, midway between St. David's and Fishguard. The property comprises three distinct quarries, well opened, producing slabs and slate of the best marketable value, well known to the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Gloucester, Swansea, Southampton, Dublin, &c.

The vendors of this property manifest their entire confidence in the undertaking by consenting to take three-fourths of the purchase-money in paid-up shares, which are not to participate in any profits until the subscribers receive 10 per cent. per annum, and then only upon the same amount per share as the subscribers have paid up.

The directors entered into possession on the 9th of March last, since which every exertion has been made to bring the quarries into working order.

The following is a brief report of the present condition of the quarries:—

ABERFEITHY.—This quarry is opened to the extent of 150 yards in width, and laid out in five well-constructed galleries, capable of yielding a large quantity of slate without any further outlay.

Contracts have been made for the rebuilding of the sea-wall, at the vendor's expense. The new engine and boiler are now on the premises, and will be erected, and the quarries in full work in a short time.

PORTHGAIN.—This quarry is now producing both slab and slate, the quantity only limited by the want of power during the construction of the new reservoirs; one is now complete, and the other will be finished by the end of August, when the directors hope to have made provision for a constant supply of water.

Contracts have been made for planing and sawing frames, which the directors calculate will be in full work by September.

TRUIN.—The works necessary to put this valuable quarry in operation have developed the value of the property to a much greater extent than was anticipated. The seam, which is of the best metal, proves to be much wider than shown by the old working. This quarry will be in profitable work by the end of September.

PORTHGAIN HARBOUR.—This freehold harbour, which adds so much to the value of the quarries, by affording a cheap transit, is now being deepened so as to allow of larger vessels entering it.

In drawing the attention of capitalists to this splendid property as a profitable field for investment, the directors would especially point out the large amount expended upon these quarries by the former proprietors in opening them so extensively and conveniently for economical working; also, the unusually great facilities afforded by the harbour, and particularly in the satisfactory arrangement made in the purchase, whereby the subscribers have a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. Upwards of 14,000 shares have been subscribed for; but the directors prefer making a further issue of 6000, which will enable them to work the entire sett without calling up more than 25s. per share.

The directors have every confidence in being able to pay a good dividend by the first year's working.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the St. Bride's United Slate and Slab Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, the sum of £ , I request you to allot me shares in the St. Bride's United Slate and Slab Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to become a member of the company, and to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the shares allotted to me.
Name in full.....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Date..... Usual signature .....

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

BRAZIL.

THE TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
Capital £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each.
No deposit will be re required on application, and no shares will be allotted unless two-thirds are applied for.
10s. on allotment, £1 in three months, and £1 in six months.
No further call without six months' notice.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, and branches.
BROKERS—Messrs. George Burnand and Co., Lombard-street.
Messrs. Taunton and Co., York-buildings, Liverpool.
SECRETARY—J. C. Goodman, Esq.
OFFICES,—9A, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working gold mines in Brazil; and with this object in view the directors have entered into a provisional contract for the purchase of the famous Taquaril Mine, upon the following advantageous terms, viz.:—£16,000 in cash, to be paid by instalments, and £10,000 in 4000 shares, with £2 10s. paid thereon.

The estate of Taquaril adjoins the Morro Velho estate, belonging to the celebrated St. John del Rey Mine, and is about four miles from that mine, which has returned to its proprietors no less than £880,600 in dividends, upon an outlay of £128,000.

Mr. Lanyon states in his report—"I have taken out about 100 lbs. weight of gold in so small a space as from 10 to 12 ft. of this lode;" 100 lbs. weight of gold is worth upwards of £4000.

The Taquaril estate is freehold. The lodes run through it at a distance of about six miles.

No money will be paid to the vendors until the legal advisers of the company in Brazil have certified that the estate has been duly conveyed.

Some specimens of the gold from this mine have long since been deposited in the department of auriferous ores in the British Museum.

In order to avoid unnecessary trouble to applicants, no deposit will be required on application, and no shares will be allotted unless two-thirds are applied for.

No promotion money will be paid.

Applications for shares can be made, and prospectuses, reports, and all information obtained, at the company's offices, where plans may be seen; of the brokers, solicitors, &c.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL ST. ANDREW MINING COMPANY.—By an ORDER made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 1st day of July inst., on the petition of John Fool, of Copperhouse, Hayle, within the said Stannaries, a creditor and also a contributory of the said company, it was ordered that the WHEAL ST. ANDREW MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the petitioner).

Dated Truro, July 24, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL PRUDENCE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 4th day of Aug. next, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof; and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

W. MICHELL,
Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 25, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the TYWARNHAILE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 22d day of July inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by John Henry Mackenzie, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, in the county of Cornwall, on Monday, the 14th day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner or his solicitor of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro, Cornwall.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 11th day of August next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner or his solicitor.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Truro
(Solicitor for the Petitioner.)

Dated Truro, July 25, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 21st day of July inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by the above-named Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden at the sittings of the Court, to be holden at the Prince's Hall, Truro, in the County of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 9th day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 5th day of August next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agent.

Messrs. SUDLOW and PRIDEAUX, 78, Cannon-street, London
(Solicitors for the petitioners).
JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro
(Agent of the said solicitors).

Dated this 25th day of July, 1865.

In Chancery.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and in the MATTER of the TRETOIL AND MESSER MINING COMPANY.—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Thursday, the 3d day of August, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be FOUR SHILLINGS PER SHARE.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such call.

HENRY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.
FREDERICK WHINNEY, 5, Searle-street, Lincoln's-inn, Official Manager.
VALLANCE and VALLANCE, 20, Essex-street, Strand, Solicitors.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1865.

In Chancery.

IN *RE* THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, AND IN *RE* THE SNOWBROOK SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SALE BY PUBLIC TENDER OF THE SNOWBROOK SILVER-LEAD MINE.—All that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY called or known as the SNOWBROOK SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate 10 miles from Llanidloes, in the county of Cardigan, and held for an unexpired term of 14 years, at 1-16th dues, together with the BUILDINGS, PLANT, 38 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 feet in breadth, with cast-iron segments, 24 in. crusher complete, and dressing and other machinery, stores, and materials will be SOLD, BY PUBLIC TENDER, at the offices of Mr. G. A. Cape, the liquidator of the Snowbrook Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Adelaide-place, London-bridge, London, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, 1865, at One o'clock precisely.

Orders to inspect the above property, and further particulars, can be obtained on application to the Liquidator, at his offices, and further particulars can also be had of A. PULBROOK, Esq., solicitor, 31, Threadneedle-street, London.

STEAM ENGINES, MINE MATERIALS, OFFICE FURNITURE, WOOD SHEDS, &c., FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. OLVER AND SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 31st July inst., at noon, on the mine, the whole of the MATERIALS, &c., of the RETANNA HILL, situate in the parish of Wendron, about four miles from Helston, comprising—

ONE 22 inch cylinder ENGINE, with two fly-wheels and driving gear complete, and BOILER about 8 tons.

2 7 in. doorpieces, 1 6 in. ditto, 2 7 in. windbores, 1 6 in. ditto, 2 7 in. working barrels, 1 6 in. ditto, 8 9 ft. 8 in. pumps, 7 9 ft. 7 in. ditto, 2 shaft tackles and 1 horse whim, 2 L bobs, 9 fms. 1¼ in. rods, 30 fms. 1 in. ditto, 35 fms. 1¼ in. ditto, 13 pulleys and stands, 40 fms. launders and stands, whim chain, winch, new iron, smiths' tools, miners' tools, smiths' bellows, anvil, 3 tin kieves, 40 fms. ladders, carpenters' bench, grinding stone, sundry lots of wood, &c. Also the following:—Newly-erected wood sheds, smiths' shop, material house, carpenters' shop, 3 stall stable.

The whole of the foregoing machinery, &c., is in good working order, and will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

May be viewed any time prior to the auction by applying to the agents on the mine, and all further particulars known on application to the auctioneers.

Dated Falmouth, July 17, 1865.

NORWAY.

VALUABLE and IMPORTANT SILVER MINES, in the ANNA SOPHIA MINING DISTRICT of NORWAY, together with all the MACHINERY, STAMPING MILLS, PLANT, &c. Well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

MR. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the liquidators of the East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway, Limited), unless previously disposed of by private contract, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, on Thursday, September 7, 1865, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, the VALUABLE SILVER MINES in the ANNA SOPHIA DISTRICT of NORWAY, on the eastern side of the River Lougen, a few of the principal of which are the ANNA SOPHIA, RAMSRUD, RAMSVIG, and NEUES GLUCK, which are in most complete working order, and adjoin the Government Mines of Kongsberg. There is an abundance of water-power, cheap timber, and mining labour may be obtained at a moderate rate.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SHEPPARD and RILEY, solicitors, 38, Moorgate-street; of GEORGE GRANT, Esq., 123, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; of Messrs. CARTTAR and HARPER, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's-place, Size-lane; and at Mr. MARSH's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

BARYTES WORKS, WIGAN.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the WHOLE of the WORKS and PLANT, situated in STANDISH LOWER GROUNDS, and for many years used for carrying on the manufacture of barytes, which is suspended in consequence of the death of the proprietor, Mr. Samuel Weston, of Leeds. The machinery and apparatus, all of which is in good working order, consist of a HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE (horizontal), of 12-horse power; TWO EGG-END BOILERS, of 22-horse power; a large filter bed, cast-iron water-tanks and force-pump, two pairs of 4-feet French stones, a pair of powerful edge runners and washing cylinder, two bleaching vats with steam-jets and pipes, four washing vats, two drying hearths and stove, gas apparatus, &c.

The property being adjacent to several collieries, and situate on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, is most advantageously placed, and suitable for barytes works, or other manufacturing purposes.

The premises may be inspected on application to Mr. JOHN TURNER WESTON, Standish Lower Grounds, near Wigan, and any further information obtained from MIDDLETON and SON, solicitors, 52, Park-row, Leeds.—Leeds, July 22, 1865.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of the LOWER RESOLVEN COLLIERY, advertised for the 10th of August next, is POSTPONED.

Merthyr Tydfil, July 27, 1865. C. H. and F. JAMES, Solicitors.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as EISTEDDFOD, in the parish of MINERA, in the county of DENBIGH, TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an UNDIVIDED MOIETY in the above VALUABLE PROPERTY, MINES, and MINERALS, called or known as EISTEDDFOD, containing a surface area of 152 acres, or thereabouts. The property contains very valuable deposits of carboniferous limestone, which is extensively used in a district in the reduction of iron ore, as well as for agricultural purposes. It also abounds in rich lead and associated minerals, as the main lodes, proved so extensively in the great Minera Mines (which adjoin the property on the south), pass through the Eisteddfod estate. Coal for engine and other purposes is raised in the immediate district. Railway accommodation is also convenient, as the Minera branch of the Great Western Railway extends into the estate, and affords perfect facilities for transit. A very careful examination of the property, with reference to the minerals, has been made by a practical mining engineer, whose report may be inspected. With good management, and under a careful inspection, this will become one of the most valuable properties in the district.—For further particulars, apply to HENRY BECKETT, Esq., F.G.S., Mining Engineer, Wolverhampton; or to ROBERT SOLE LINGWOOD, Esq., solicitor, 3, Promenade-place, Clarence-street, Cheltenham.

MERIONETHSHIRE MINING SETTS FOR SALE—IRON SLATE, AND MANGANESE.—Or shares in either of the above, situate near railways. The iron and manganese of rich quality, and abundant at surface. The slate setts near prosperous quarries.—Address letters Mr. G. E. PEYRAS, Dolgelly.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CILVACHVARGOED COLLIERY, in the parish of Gelly-Gaer, with the PLANT, comprising trams, tram plates, inclined plane, a 20 horse power STRAM ENGINE, smiths' tools, &c., now in good order.

The colliery comprises about 60 acres of unworked coal of the two upper Mynyddlwyn seams, held by leases and agreements, from the late C. H. Leigh, Esq., the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute, and Lord Dynevor and Mrs. Richards, at a royalty of 8d. for each customary ton of 2520 lbs.

Also the unworked portions of the beds of blackband and ironstone, comprising about 60 acres, held under the same lessors, at a royalty of 10d. per customary ton, except a small portion at 14d.

The blackband has been found in three workable beds, together about 3½ ft. in thickness, and containing about 35 per cent. of iron in the raw state, or 50 per cent. when calcined; the wayleaves payable are £50 per annum to the late Mr. C. H. Leigh's Trustees, and 1d. per ton to the Bute Trustees.

Also the surface lands of Cilvachvargoed Vach, containing about 24 acres of arable and pasture land, with the farm-house, four dwelling-houses and stables, held under a lease for 41 years, from 1835, at the yearly rent of £44, and a wayleave of 1d. per ton upon coal other than that worked from the lands of the late C. H. Leigh, Esq.

Also a piece of freehold land, containing about four acres, adjoining the Rumney River, partly occupied by sidings and tips, connecting the above-named colliery with the Old Rumney Railway.

The colliery and blackband openings are in good working order, and have tips and sidings connecting them both with the New Rhymney and Old Rumney Railways, leading to the ports of Newport and Cardiff (distant respectively about 18 and 17 miles), and communicating with all the other railways in the district.

The colliery commands a considerable tract of coal to the rise of the present workings not yet opened upon.

The coal is of the best description of Red Ash House Coal, and the blackband has been extensively supplied to the Rhymney Iron Company and other works in the district.

For further particulars, and to treat for the sale thereof, apply to Mr. THOMAS LATCH, Victoria-place, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Newport, Monmouthshire, July 19, 1865.

TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS IN MINING OPERATIONS.

IRON MINES—SULPHUR AND COPPER MINES—FOR SALE, with the SMELTING-WORKS and other buildings attached, situated in a rich mineral district in the kingdom of NORWAY, possessing easy access to the port of shipment. The ores are exceedingly rich, and raised at comparatively small cost. Some of the mines have been worked, and have yielded large profits to the present proprietors.—For further information, apply to Messrs. ALBERT PELLY and Co., No. 18, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

SLATE QUARRY—TO CAPITALISTS.—The ADVERTISER is READY to NEGOCIATE for the SALE of a FIRST-CLASS SLATE QUARRY in NORTH WALES, situated on the sea shore, thus saving the great expense of carriage. There is sufficient elevation in the land, so that it can be opened in the cheapest form—viz., by open galleries. The sea being close by will form ample reception for the rubbish. It is undoubtedly the cheapest quarry to open in the Principality. Sufficient trial has been made to prove that there is an abundance of slate, and those of the finest quality. The present proprietors will leave one-fourth of the purchase money towards the working of the quarry.—For full particulars, report, &c., apply to Mr. W. R. WILLIAMS, Bontuchaf, Bethesda, near Bangor.

SLATE AND SLAB SETT FOR SALE.—The work done proves that this quarry, with careful management and a little outlay, will become a very profitable one. The vein is very wide, on rising ground, traversed by two streams of water, 10 miles from a seaport, and 2½ miles from a tidal and railway wharf. A SETT with LEAD and SLATE, proven, FOR SALE.—Address, Mr. G. E. PETERS, Dolgelly.

TO THE LIME AND IRON ORE TRADE, &c.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, some most VALUABLE and INEXHAUSTIBLE LIME ROCKS and FLUXING STONE, not to be surpassed in North Wales, with a railway (nearly completed) running at the base thereof, offering such facilities for working and burning lime, with cheap transit to the best markets, as are seldom to be met with; coals also being within easy reach, and cheap. Some beds of this limestone are likewise most valuable for chemical purposes.

Also, TO BE LET, on the same property, some RICH RED HEMATITE IRON ORE, which has the advantage of the same railway, and offers equal facilities for working.

And a VALUABLE BED of BRICK CLAY.

Applications to be made to Mr. F. W. SMITH, Land and Estate Agent, and General Receiver, Castle-street, Ruthin, North Wales.—June 23, 1865.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the nett price of £3 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. RABEY, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS SEEKING to INVEST in *bona fide* MINES.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire. Prospectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No. 1, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
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MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

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MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES,
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LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WINDING GEAR, MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c., FOR SALE or HIRE.
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HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ARTOUN, 3, Petter-row, Edinburgh.

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WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

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The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiassed, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

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THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maratime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
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MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

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WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
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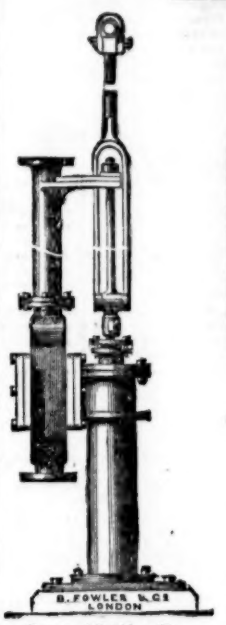

Improved Double-action PUMPS.

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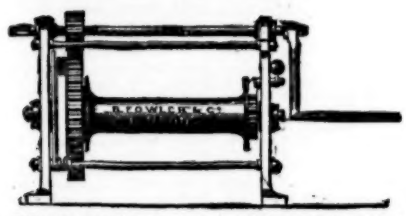

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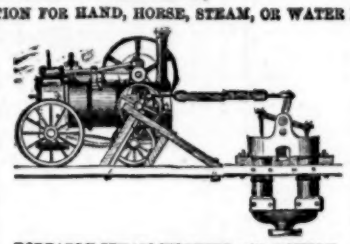
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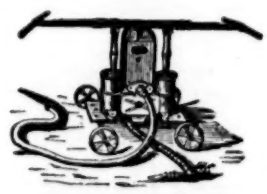

USEFUL DOUBLE BARREL PORTABLE FORCE PUMPS.

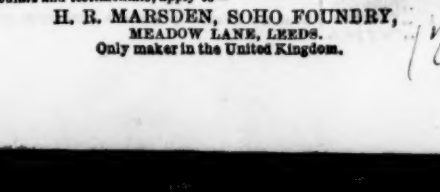
PORTABLE WROUGHT-IRON PUMPS.

PRICE LISTS, ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, and FULL PARTICULARS of anything relating to work of classes noted above, may be had on application.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

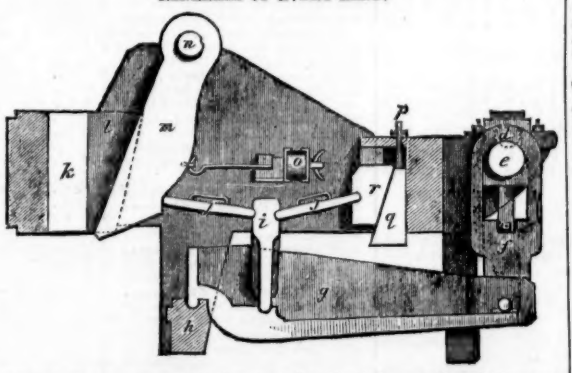


MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.
*** COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

BLASTING.
AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
GUNCOTTON
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE, AND FREE FROM SMOKE.
Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.
The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.
Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—
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Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.
Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCESTER.
Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS
General-Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or $75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS
For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
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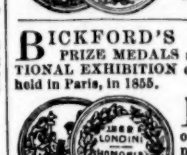
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

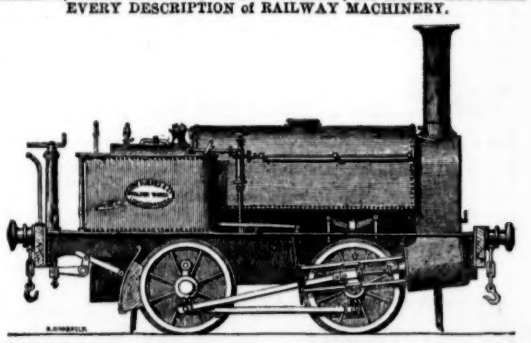


JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS (the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1855.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS, of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.


LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE Tavistock, Devon.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BERGER AND Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E., 142, Gower-street North, London.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 142, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.
DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (128 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

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4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	—		13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1861
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		480 15 0	3 0 0	May, 1865
10000	British Slate Company [L.]	7 0 0	—		8 per cent.		Mar. 1865
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1864
1000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £15]	12 0 0	—		6 5 0	0 15 0	April, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	9 0 0	—		—	2 10 0	Mar. 1865
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	28		10 15 0	0 15 0	May, 1865
1400	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	20		280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
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2000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		16 18 0	1 0 0	June, 1865
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		283 10 0	4 0 0	April, 1865
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		159 10 0	7 10 0	June, 1865
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	600		981 0 0	9 0 0	July, 1865
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	330		798 10 0	5 0 0	June, 1865
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	21	18 20	126 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	3 15 0	6⅝	6 6¼	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1865
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	12⅛	12 12½	13 12 0	0 10 0	July, 1865
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		105 10 0	2 0 0	April, 1865
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		369 10 0	4 0 0	June, 1864
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 15 0	3⅜	3 3¼	0 7 0	0 2 6	May, 1865
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		67 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	7¼	6¾ 7¼	2 7 6	0 7 0	May, 1865
15000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	20½	19½ 20¼	2 11 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	33	33¾ 34½	6 19 6	0 17 6	June, 1865
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—		33 5 0	1 15 0	June, 1865
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		433 10 0	3 0 0	April, 1865
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	4⅝	4¼ 4¾	3 2 6	0 2 0	July, 1865
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 8 0	0 2 0	June, 1865
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		175 3 0	5 5 0	May, 1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—		19 2 10	0 16 1	Jan. 1865
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—		0 11 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	2¼	2 2¼	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		142 10 0	7 10 0	April, 1865
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 0 7	32	30 33	77 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
30	Silver Rake Mining Company	280 0 0	—		—	2 10 0	Dec. 1864
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		490 10 0	8 0 0	July, 1865
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	17⅛	17 17⅛	17 1 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		26 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
8000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	77⅛	75 80	5 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		53 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	—		433 0 0	4 0 0	June, 1865
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	—	70 80	609 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1865
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		296 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	4⅛	4⅛	2 9 0	0 2 6	May, 1865
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—		59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		288 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	202⅛	200 205	201 15 0	5 0 0	June, 1865
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	18	17 18	52 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	13⅞		15 3 0	0 6 0	May, 1865

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	90	85 90	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1852
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 18 9	9	8¼ 8¾	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1867
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 14 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—		0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 9 0	10⅛	9½ 10	1 10 0	0 16 0	May, 1864
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 11 6	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	0 14 6	2⅛	1¾ 2	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
0240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5000	Oreedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 3 6	—	1¼ 1⅛	0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	8 0 0	—		74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	18		370 13 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	3 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 0 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1860
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0	—		101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	6¾ 7¼	3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3 0 6	7⅛	5⅛ 6⅛	10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13 17 6	—		76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	1⅜		6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862
8000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]	0 5 6	—		—	0 0 6	Jan. 1864

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	66		320 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1864
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11	10¼ 11	2 2 6	0 17 6	June, 1865
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	27	22 24	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3⅛	3 3¼	0 14 4	0 3 0	Dec. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24	21 23 xd.	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—		11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¼		1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
9275	New Wildberg (copper)	2 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—		2 3 0	0 16 0	Dec. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	0 12 6	0 1 0	July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	46	44 46	63 15 0	2 10 0	June, 1864
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	4	3¼ 4	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	3	2 3	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
50000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 7 0	0 5 3	Jan. 1865
40000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	⅝		0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S.A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	1⅝	1¼ 1⅛	April, 1865
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 6 0	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 5 0	¾	¼ ¾	Feb. 1864
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	2 5 0	—		April, 1865
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	2⅛	1¾ 2	Mar. 1865
10000	Gonnesa (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]	—	—		May, 1865
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
130000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	¾	½ ¾	Fully paid.
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £2 pd.]	—	—		
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	7 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
10178	Rhenish Consolidated (lead) [6000 £5 paid, 4178 30s. paid.]	—	—		Mar. 1865
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		April, 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
180000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 17 6	¼		July, 1864
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
30000	Val Antigoria (gold) [L. £2]	0 10 0	1		
6000	Val Sassam (silver, copper, and lead) [L. £10]	4 0 0	—		July, 1865
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	15 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	2⅜	2⅛ 3	Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £3 paid]	—	—		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	Fully paid.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 11 6	—		Feb. 1865
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 16 0	—		May, 1865
500	Billins (lead)	30 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 10 6	16s.		Mar. 1865
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0	—		May, 1865
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	—		June, 1864
1882	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	9 3 6	2¼		July, 1865
30000	Caldbeck Fells (tin) [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		
12000	Calstock Consols (copper)	2 10 0	—		
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	10 18 4	—		June, 1865
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
12000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 12 0	—		April, 1865
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	29 13 6	—		April, 1865
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 17 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼	July, 1865
6000	Carnglaze Untd. (tin), St. Just	0 10 0	—		
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	—		Dec. 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2¼ pd., 16800 £1⅜ pd.]		—		Mar. 1865
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Mar. 1865
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 17 0	—		May, 1865
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabu.	6 10 0	8	9¼ 9⅛	May, 1865
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 5 0	—	3 3¼	May, 1865
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 8 6	—		May, 1865
3072	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 1 4	—		July, 1864
5000	Cleveland (iron), [L. £20]	10 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 10 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood (cop.) [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		April, 1865
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1pd., 10700 16s. pd.]				Feb. 1865
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	22s.		Fully paid.
6500	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Cornubia (tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s. pd., 8000 15s. pd.]				
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	28 17 0	—		June, 1865
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	3 5 0	—		June, 1865
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.) Crowan	5 6 0	—		July, 1865
8000	Crowan & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		
1428	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 13 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 10 0	—		July, 1864
10000	Cwmsymlog (sil.-ld.), [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	9 4 0	—		July, 1865
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 19 0	—		Feb. 1865
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 17 6	—		Mar. 1865
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 5 6	—		May, 1865
2000	East Buller (copper)	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	3 8 0	—		April, 1865
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Mar. 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 14 0	3⅛	2¾ 3	May, 1865
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	8 3 6	—		May, 1865
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 17 6	—		April, 1865
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	1¾		July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	22 10 0	—		Feb. 1865
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1pd. 4000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1864
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 11 9	—		April, 1865
5000	East Tresavean	0 10 0	¾		May, 1865
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	11 13 6	—		June, 1865
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	12 17 0	—		Jan. 1865
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	3 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	E. Wh. Florence (cop.), Calling.	1 0 0	—		
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 15 0	—	3 4	Jan. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	10 8 0	3⅜	3 3¼	June, 1865
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	April, 1864
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 6 3	—		July, 1865
6000	Fortescue Consols	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 12 6	—		July, 1865
10000	Fursdon (cop.), [L.] [5000 £1 10s. paid]		—		Mar. 1865
1026	Garden, Morvah (copper)	5 7 9	—		Aug. 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 17 6	—	1¼ 1⅛	June, 1865
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—		
5000	Glan Alun (lead), Mold [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan	1 0 0	—		Oct. 1865
6000	Godolphin Hill (tin), Breage	1 1 0	—		June, 1865
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 7 5	—		Feb. 1865
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	4 17 0	—		May, 1865
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 17 6	—		Dec. 1864
3000	Gothic (silver-lead), Cardigan	1 0 0	3¼		No call.
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	66 0 0	4		May, 1865
4100	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 18 0	—		May, 1865
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	2 18 0	—		April, 1865
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	2 5 0	—		July, 1865
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—		
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	4 8 0	3½	2⅞ 3⅛	May, 1865
12500	Gt. No. Laxey (I. of Man) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	1¾ 2	Feb. 1865
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blonde)	2 8 6	—		July, 1865
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 16 0	⅝		July, 1865
2000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
13000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
3313	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	7 17 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	14 9 6	3⅜	3¼ 3½	June, 1865
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage	22 12 0	3⅛		June, 1865
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 7 6	—	3 5	July, 1865
10000	Great Wh. Metal, Breage [L.]	2 0 0	—		May, 1865
6400	Green Hurth (lead) [L. £1]	0 1 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	1 2 6	—	⅜ ⅝	July, 1865
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 10 0	—		June, 1865
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 12 0	3⅜	3⅛ 3⅜	July, 1865
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 9 0	—		June, 1865
10000	Hazel Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1] Flint	0 7 6	—		
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		April, 1865
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	2⅛		Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 14 6	—		April, 1865
5000	Kelly Bray (cop.), Callington	5 7 6	—	⅜ ½	June, 1865
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 8 0	⅛	6s. 8s.	July, 1865
4500	Lanivet [L. £2] [1500 20s. pd.]	—	—		June, 1865
3000	Leawood (copper, lead)	0 16 0	—		Mar. 1865
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	18 13 4	—		Mar. 1865
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	5 15 0	—		April, 1865
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 7 0	—		May, 1865
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	5½	4 5	
6000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	3 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	21 5 0	16		May, 1865
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New Clifford [L. £4]	1 5 0	1⅛		Dec. 1864
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	2 5 0	—		Mar. 1865
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]				Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 15 6	—		May, 1865
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	1 2 6	—		June, 1865
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 9 0	—		Mar. 1865
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	1 1 0	—		May, 1865
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	5 11 0	—		Mar. 1865
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 14 6	—		July, 1865
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 10 0	8	7 8	Dec. 1864
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
5775	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	4 0 0	—		April, 1865
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	8 4 0	—		July, 1865
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 10 0	—		Dec. 1864
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	0 19 0	—		April, 1865
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	43 5 0	—		May, 1865
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	27 10 6	3	1⅛ 2	Mar. 1865
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 10 0	—		July, 1865
6000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 8 6	—		Mar. 1865
43000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	3 16 4	—		July, 1865
42500	North Frances (cop.)	14 2 6	—		Dec. 1864
1361	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	5 3 0	—		June, 1865

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]			
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 10 6	1¼	
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	9 13 9	—	
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 15s. pd.]		¼	
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—	⅝ ¾
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	2 5 8	—	
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	38 15 0	14	12 13
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—	
2000	No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn	4 0 0	—	
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 12 0	1⅛	⅝ ⅞
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 17 0	1⅜	
5000	No. Wh. Metal (tin), Breage	1 0 0	—	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	4 0 5	—	
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—	
9000	Old Gunnislake (cop.) Calstock	0 12 6	—	
600	Pant-y-Glien (slate) [L.] [500 £12 pd., 100 £10 pd.]			⅝ ¾
6400	Par Consols (copper) [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 8 6	—	
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 11 6	—	
2000	Penhale Wheal Vor (tin, cop.)	2 0 0	—	
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	—	5 5¼
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	7 0 0	—	
6000	Penrallt (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—	
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—	
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 7 6	1s.	
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	—	
12000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	1 6 6	—	
6000	Roaring Water [L. £3]	2 0 0	—	
6000	Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6]	4 0 0	—	
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carnarv. [L. £1]	0 11 0	—	
6000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn	—	—	
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—	
3998	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	1⅛	1 1⅛
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 16 11	—	
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—	
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	2 15 0	—	
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—	
800	Seglenlas, Montgomery [L. £3]	6 5 0	—	
30000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L. £1]	—	—	
3000	Silver Rose (silver and lead)	—	—	
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]			
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	—	
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 6 6	—	
6000	S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	1 0 0	—	
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	18 10 8	—	
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—	
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—	
1024	South Callington (silver-lead)	5 0 0	—	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4 19 0	—	
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	8 1 6	—	
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	3 2 0	3⅝	3¼ 3⅜
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	12 9 0	—	
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3¼]	3 6 6	—	1⅝ 1⅞
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 14 6	—	
5000	So. Exmouth (ld.), Christow	2 5 0	—	
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	3 10 0	—	
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—	
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L.]	10 0 0	—	
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard	6 2 6	—	
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—	
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	—	
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5¼	4 10 0	—	
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—	
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—	
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	24 10 10	—	
4000	So. Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1 0 0	—	
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	58 13 0	—	
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	—	
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—	
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—	
900	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	15 7 0	—	
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2¼]	2 10 0	—	
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 17 0	—	
7000	Stiperstones (ld.), Salop [L. £10]	2 10 0	—	
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	36 11 6	11	10 12
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	1 2 0	—	
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 7 0	—	
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—	
50000	Trelogan (lead), near Holywell	10 0 0	—	
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	13 6 8	3⅛	4⅛ 5
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	14 10 0	—	
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—	
4440	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 11 0	—	
6000	Trevesa and Brea [L. £2]	0 4 0	—	
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 17 0	—	
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	7 15 1	—	
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.)	1 0 0	—	
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 16 6	—	
10000	Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
1024	Wendron Cons. (tin), Wendron	21 13 10	—	
4000	Wentnor [L. £2¼] (lead)	2 4 6	—	
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	8	
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—	
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
60	West Burton Gill (lead)	50 0 0	—	
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—	
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	2 0 0	—	
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 11 3	—	
3500	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	2 8 1	—	
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—	
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 4 6	—	
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—	
19000	West Par Con. (cop.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—	
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	14 17 6	—	
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton	178 0 0	—	
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	11 2 6	—	
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	44 0 0	—	55 58
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	36 5 0	—	
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 19 6	—	
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—	
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—	
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 10 0	—	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 18 0	—	
5790	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	4 15 6	—	
512	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	16 0 0	16	20 21¼
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	2 10 6	—	
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	11 18 4	—	
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 16 0	35s.	1¼ 1⅜
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 9 6	—	
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—	
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	8 17 6	1⅛	
894	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	13 10 0	—	
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 19 0	—	
1024	Wh. Exmouth (ld.), Chrisow	—	—	
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	7 0 0	—	
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 18 0	2⅛	2⅜ 2⅝
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	8 1 0	—	4 6
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 17 6	⅛	
5350	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	2 0 8	—	
2340	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just.	3 12 6	—	
4096	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	2 18 9	—	
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 12 0	—	
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	4 8 8	—	
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 16 10	—	
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 18 6	—	
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	4 0 0	—	
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	7 16 0	—	
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—	
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	6 13 9	—	
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	14 18 10	—	
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	1 0 0	—	
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	98 10 0	23⅛	23 25
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	—	—	
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 13 8	—	
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—	
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	14 9 6	—	
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	1 8 0	—	
1920	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	1 12 3	—	
1200	Wh. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L. £10]	6 0 0	—	
5000	Wheal Truscott	1 10 0	—	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 18 6	—	
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	4 1 0	—	
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 17 0	—	
4500	Wheal Vlow, (tin)	1 5 0	2⅛	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Name.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
100000	Credit Fon. & Mob. Engl. [L. £20]	5 0 0	—	5¾ 6¼
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50]	15 0 0	15	12⅝ 13
25000	Fairbairn Engineering [L. £10]	5 0 0	6⅛	6 6⅛
250000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	5⅜	5⅜ 5⅝
20000	General Steam Navigation	14 0 0	28	26 28
100000	Imperial Mercan. Cred. [L. £50]	5 0 0	6⅝	6⅛ 6⅝
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L £20]	5 0 0	5⅝	5⅜ 5⅝
80000	Joint-Stock Discount [L. £25]	10 0 0	9	8¼ 8¾
40000	Millwall Ironworks	5 0 0	5⅜	5⅛ 5⅜

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been [...] Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations [...] tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, [...] information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Fleet Street, E.C. where [...] munications are requested to be addressed.—July 29, 1865.